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CATECHISM

OF

GEOGRAPHY

FOR THE USE OF

JUNIOR PUPILS IN MIXED SCHOOLS.

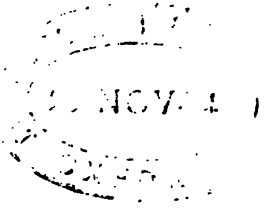
BY JOHN LOCKHART,

BURGH SCHOOL, KIRKCALDY.

EDINBURGH:

ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK.

1862.



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PREFACE.

A LIMITED impression of this manual of "Modern Geography" was printed some time ago, for the use of this School, with a view to obviate, or, at least, mitigate the difficulty that had always been strongly felt in procuring, from very young pupils, any satisfactory amount of *home* preparation upon the subject of it :— and the impression being used up, and having been found decidedly promotive of its object,—not only by its author, but also by several other Teachers into whose hands it had casually fallen,—are the circumstances that now prompt its publication.

The method of "question and answer" has been adopted with no special view either to the guidance or convenience of the Teacher, and still less for the purpose of fostering an unreflecting habit on the part of the learner ; but, simply, by the precision and intelligibility of its requirements, to compensate Junior Pupils, in some small degree, for the lack of that prolonged and sustained attention which, amidst the distractions of a mixed school, it is absolutely impossible for *any* Teacher to bestow upon them.

As to those *stereotyped celebrities* with which most initiatory geographical books are interlarded and overlaid,—they have, in the section on Modern Geography, been advisedly dispensed with ; inasmuch as the Author considers discriminating oral instruction the only method by which—to *classes* of young pupils of greatly differing ability, and ever-varying attainment,—such accessory and collateral information can, at all, be effectively imparted.

In the subjoined "Outline of Ancient Geography," however, intended for pupils who have mastered the Latin Rudiments, and are reading some such book as the *Schoolmasters'* Delectus, and who, therefore, are in condition to be left, properly enough, somewhat to their own resources, such classical associations have been inserted in the text as seemed likely to stimulate the thirst of the youthful student for a more enlarged acquaintanceship with the history and mythology of ancient Greece and Rome :—and the brief article on Geodesy and Astronomy, with which the Catechism concludes, will be found readily suggestive of a series of interesting arithmetical verifications, which it will be at once a pride and a pleasure to the pupil to perform.

BURGH SCHOOL, KIRKCALDY,
July 1862.

PRELIMINARY.

WHAT is Geography? A description of the Earth. And is distinguished by different names according to? The nature of the subjects considered. When the figure, motion, and magnitude of the Earth, and the position of places upon its surface are considered, it is called? Mathematical Geography. When the various natural forms of the Earth's surface—land and water, mountains and plains—its atmosphere, climate, and productions are considered, it is termed? Physical Geography. And when the arbitrary divisions of the Earth's surface into kingdoms and states—the government of these states, and the moral, religious, and social condition of their inhabitants are considered, it is termed? Political Geography. Descriptive Geography comprehends? Both physical and political geography.

The figure of the Earth which we inhabit is nearly that of? A globe or sphere. Continually spinning round on one of its diameters, called? Its axis. The extremities of which are? The Poles. The two points in which the axis of the Earth, produced, would meet the heavens, are called? The Celestial Poles. That Pole of the Earth which points to the Celestial Pole, visible to *us*, is called? The North Pole. And the opposite extremity of the Earth's axis is called? The South Pole. A circular—indefinitely extended—plane, touching the Earth's surface, at any point, is called? The sensible horizon of that point. And the plane passing through the centre of the Earth, parallel to the sensible horizon, is called? Its rational, or true horizon. What is, popularly,

meant by the term horizon? The circle that bounds the view of the spectator—all around—where the earth (or sea) and sky seem to meet. And if the eye of the spectator be supposed to have no elevation, this circle, when nothing obstructs the view, coincides with? The sensible horizon. A person standing with his face towards the N. Pole, will have his back towards? The South. His right hand towards? The East. And his left hand towards? The West. And these points of the horizon—viz., the North, South, East, and West, are called? The four cardinal points. Because, with reference to them? All other geographical *positions* and *directions* are determined.

Of the Circles and Divisions of the Artificial Terrestrial Globe, all of which are to be imagined as existing on the actual Globe of the Earth, of which it is a representation.

On the surface of the (artificial terrestrial) *Globe* are described a great variety of circles, and these circles are all either? Great or small. A circle, the plane of which passes through the centre of the globe, dividing it into two equal parts or hemispheres, is called? A great circle. And all others are called? Small circles. Every circle, whether great or small, is supposed to be divided into? 360 degrees. Each degree into? 60 minutes. And each minute into? 60 seconds. It is evident, therefore, that the magnitude of degrees, minutes, and seconds, depends on? The magnitude of the circle of whose circumference they are parts. What is the *actual* length of a degree of the *Earth's* circumference? Nearly 70 English miles. The circumference of the Earth, therefore, in round numbers, is about? 25,000 English miles. Its diameter about? 8000 English miles. And its superficial area about? 200,000,000 square miles.*

* The globe of the earth is not a *perfect* sphere. It is a spheroid slightly flattened at the poles:—the polar diameter being 7899 miles; and the equatorial diameter 7925 miles—*i.e.*, 26 miles longer than the polar diameter. Its *mean* diameter is about 7912 miles; and its superficial area *197,000,000 of square miles.*

The Equator (sometimes called the Equinoctial Line, or, simply, the Line) is? A great circle of the globe, which has all the points of its circumference equally distant from the poles. And divides the globe into? The Northern and Southern Hemispheres. A meridian is? The half of a great circle of the globe (passing through, and) intercepted between, the poles. And every place upon the surface of the globe is supposed to have? A meridian passing through it. The meridian of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, near London, is called? The *first* meridian. Latitude is? The distance of a place, N. or S., measured in degrees, from the equator. Longitude is? The distance of a place, E. or W., measured in degrees, from the first meridian. Parallels of Latitude are? Small circles of the globe, parallel to the equator, and gradually diminishing in size as they approach the poles. And every place between the equator and the poles is supposed to have? A parallel passing through it. The two parallels at a distance of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees N. and S. from the equator, are called, respectively? The Tropic* of Cancer, and the Tropic of Capricorn. The two parallels at the distance of $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from the north and south Poles, are called, respectively? The Arctic and Antarctic Circles. The spaces between the Arctic and Antarctic Circles and the poles are called, respectively? The North and South Frigid Zones. The space between the Tropics? The Torrid Zone. And the spaces between the Tropics and the Polar Circles are called? The North and South Temperate Zones. If the surface of the globe were divided into 100 equal parts, the Torrid Zone would contain about? 40 of them. Each of the Temperate Zones about? 26. And each of the Frigid Zones about? 4.

* The word tropic is derived from the Greek word *tropos*, which signifies a *turn*; and the tropics are so called, because the sun, when he becomes vertical to the northern tropic (at our longest day), *apparently* turns southward again; and when he becomes vertical to the southern tropic (at our shortest day), *apparently* turns northward again.

MAPS.

A map is? A representation of the earth, or a part of it, on a plane surface. The top of a map, unless when otherwise expressed, is? The North. The bottom? The South. The right hand? The East. And the left hand? The West. In a map of the *world*, Longitude is marked on? The Equator. And Latitude on? The circles that contain the two hemispheres. In maps of *particular* countries, Longitude is marked on? The top and bottom. And Latitude? On the sides. If the degrees increase towards the *right*, the Longitude is? East. If they increase towards the *left*, the Longitude is? West. And if the degrees increase *upwards*, the Latitude is? North. But if they increase *downwards*, the Latitude is? South.

GEOGRAPHICAL TERMS.

Names of the Natural Divisions of the Earth's Surface.

The *Land* consists of? Continents, islands, peninsulas, capes or promontories, and isthmuses. And the *Water* consists of? Oceans, seas, gulfs, bays, straits, sounds or channels, and lakes.

Divisions of the Land.

A Continent is? A large extent of land, containing several countries? An Island is? A (smaller) portion of land wholly surrounded by water. A Peninsula is? A portion of land almost surrounded by water. A Cape is? A portion of land jutting out into the sea; and, if elevated or mountainous, it is called a Promontory. An Isthmus is? A narrow neck of land connecting two larger portions. A Basin is? A tract of country drained or watered by a river and its tributaries. A Watershed is? An elevated tract or ridge separating two or more basins from one another.

Divisions of the Water.

An Ocean is? A very large expanse of salt water. A Sea is? A like expanse of salt water, but smaller. A Gulf is? A portion of water almost surrounded by land. A Bay is? A portion of water running into the land, with a wider opening, but, generally speaking, of smaller extent than a Gulf. A Strait is? A narrow portion of water connecting two seas:—a Strait, so shallow that it may be fathomed, is called a Sound; and a wider or larger passage between two seas is called a Channel. A Lake is? A portion of water wholly surrounded by land. And a small reedy or sedgy Lake, less or more shaded from the sun—a bog, marsh, or fen—is sometimes termed? A Tarn.

ADDITIONAL TERMS.

A Plateau or Table-land is? A tract of land elevated above the surrounding country. Extensive tracts of level land (differing materially, however, in aspect and quality), are called in the E. of Europe and N. of Asia? Steppes. In North America? Prairies or Savannahs. And in S. America? Llanos or Pampas, and, when forest-clad, Selvas. Downs are? Plains or banks of sand formed along the shore; also, high lying pasture lands. Fertile spots in Deserts are called? O'ases. An Estuary or Frith is? The wide part at the mouth of a river (where the tide *boils*), which connects its current with the main Ocean. An Archipelago is? A sea studded with islands. A Road or Roadstead is? An anchorage ground for ships, at a short distance from the land. A Harbour, Haven, or Port is? A place of permanent shelter for ships, where they may take on board and discharge their cargoes. A cove? A small gulf. And a Creek? A small and somewhat sheltered arm of the sea.

GENERAL GEOGRAPHY.

LEADING NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

Land.

THE land around the N. and S. poles being disregarded, the greater part of the dry land of the globe is chiefly collected into? Two great masses. The one called? The Eastern Continent, or the Old World. And the other? The Western Continent, or the New World. The Eastern Continent consisting of? Europe, Asia, and Africa. Namely, Asia to the? East. And Europe and Africa, respectively, to? The north-west and south-west. The Western Continent, or the New World, consists of? America—North and South. And S.E. from Asia is the great island? Australia. Which, with the adjacent islands, is now recognised as another of the great divisions of the globe, under the name of? Australasia. The five great divisions of the dry land, therefore, are? Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia. The numerous Archipelagos, or clusters of islands, between America on the E., and Asia and Australia on the West, are known by the general name of? Polynesia.

Water.

The "World of Waters"—the sea—consists, likewise, of five great divisions, called? Oceans. Namely? The Atlantic Ocean; the Pacific Ocean; the Indian Ocean; and the Arctic and Antarctic Oceans. The Atlantic Ocean be-

tween? Europe and Africa on the E., and America on the W. The Pacific Ocean between? Asia and Australia on the W., and the W. coast of America on the E. The Indian Ocean? South from Asia, between Africa and Australia. The Arctic and Antarctic Oceans are those which flow around? The poles. To the north and south, respectively, of? The Arctic and Antarctic Circles. The principal branches of the Atlantic, on its eastern side, are? The Gulf of Guinea; the Mediterranean (Sea); the Bay of Biscay; the North Sea, or, the German Ocean; and the Baltic (Sea). And on its western side? The Carribean Sea; the Gulf of Mexico; the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and Hudson's and Baffin's Bays. The principal branches of the Pacific, on its western side, are? The Chinese Sea; the Yellow Sea; the Sea of Japan; and the Sea of Okhotsk. The only deep inlet of the Pacific, on its eastern side, is? The Gulf of California. The two great bays in the N. of the Indian Ocean, are? The Bay of Bengal; and the Arabian Sea, with *its* branches, the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. The most important branches of the Arctic Ocean, are? The White Sea; the Sea of Kara (bounded on the W. and N. by Nova Zembla); and the Gulf of Obi. The Antarctic Ocean has no considerable land boundary; but mingles its waters—all around—with those of? The Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.*

THE FIVE GREAT CONTINENTS.

Europe.

Where is Continental Europe—(between 36 and 71 degs. N. lat., and 10 degs. W., and 66 degs. E. long.)? North from Africa, from which it is separated by the Mediterranean Sea (the entrance to which from the Atlantic—

* The proportion of land to water on the earth's surface is little more than one to three:—that is to say, the dry land occupies little more than one-fourth of the surface of the globe. For, of its superficial area of 197 millions of square miles, only 52 millions are land; whereas 145 millions are water.

the Strait of Gibraltar—is, at its narrowest part, only 13 m. wide); and N.W. from Asia, from which it is separated by the Ouralian mountains, the River Oural, the Caspian Sea, Mount Caucasus, the Black Sea, the Straits of Constantinople, the Sea of Mar'mora, the Dardanelles, and the Archipelago. The general aspect of Continental Europe? Mountainous in the north-west, the centre, and the south; but the rest of the Continent is, in general, flat. What as to climate? Cold in the north, temperate in the middle, and hot in the south; but, generally, more agreeable and salubrious than that of any other portion of the globe of equal extent. Its greatest length (from the Rock of Lisbon to the eastern extremity of Mount Caucasus)? About 3000 miles. And its greatest breadth (from Cape Matapan' to Cape Nordkyn—the northernmost point of Norwegian Lapland)? About 2400 miles. Its area? About 3,800,000 square miles. And its population? About 280 millions.

ASIA.

Where is Continental Asia (between 1 and 78 degs. N. lat., and 26 and 190 degs. E. long)? East and south-east from Europe, from which it is separated by the Ouralian Mountains, the River Oural, the Caspian Sea, Mount Caucasus, the Black Sea, the Straits of Constantinople, the Sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles, and the Archipelago; and north-east from Africa, from which it is separated by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Su'ez. The general aspect of Continental Asia? Drearily flat in the north; partly flat, and partly mountainous, in the south; whilst the central zone consists chiefly of lofty table-land, supported on the N. and S. by stupendous mountains. What as to climate? Continental Asia exhibits every variety of climate—from the most intense heat to the most intense cold. Its greatest length (from the western extremity of Asia Minor, to the eastern coast of Co-re'-a)? About 6000 miles. Its greatest breadth (from the southern *extremity of* Malacca to the northernmost point of Siberia)?

About 5300 miles. Its area? About 17,000,000 square miles. And its population? About 695 millions.

AFRICA.

Where is Africa (between 37 degs. N. and 35 degs. S. lat., and 18 degs. W. and 52 degs. E. long)? South from Europe, from which it is separated by the Mediterranean Sea; and S.W. from Asia, from which it is separated by the Red Sea and the Isthmus of Suez. The general aspect of the African Continent? The interior of Southern Africa has not been explored; but the most remarkable natural feature of Northern Africa is the Saha'ra, or Great Desert—the most extensive and impracticable waste on the surface of the globe. What as to the climate of the African Continent? Everywhere, except in the northern maritime region, and in a small portion of its southern projection, the climate is exceedingly hot and, to European constitutions, exceedingly unhealthy. Its greatest length (from the southern extremity of Cape Colony, to the northern extremity of Tunis)? About 5000 miles. Its greatest breadth (from Cape Verd to Cape Guardafui—*pr.* Gar'-da-fwee')? About 4600 miles. Its area? About 12,000,000 square miles. And its population is conjectured to be? About 150 millions.

AMERICA.

Where is America (between 73 degs. N. and 53 degs. S. lat., and 35 degs. and 165 degs. W. long.)? West from Europe and Africa, from which it is separated by the Atlantic Ocean. The general aspect of N. America? A vast central plain, traversed by the "Father of Waters," and its more than equal tributary the Mud River, bounded on the W. by a range of lofty mountains; and on the E. by a more limited range of moderate elevation; and from the E. towards the N.W., presenting a magnificent series of fresh-water lakes of enormous dimensions. The general aspect of S. America? A narrow flat strip alongst

nearly the whole extent of the western coast, separated by a continuous range of stupendous mountains from the rest of the Continent, which consists, chiefly, of three vast plains, traversed by three mighty rivers, all flowing into the Atlantic. What as to the climate of the American Continent? Exceedingly rigorous towards the northern extremity; but the climate of America, generally, is chiefly characterized by its humidity, and by its sudden and extreme vicissitudes, with a temperature, for the most part, considerably lower than that of the corresponding latitudes of the Eastern Hemisphere. The greatest breadth (on the 53d parallel) of N. America? About 3000 miles. Of S. America (on the parallel of Cape Roque, about 5 degs. S.)? About 3200 miles. The length (from the Straits of Magellan to the Arctic Ocean) of the whole Continent? About 9000 miles. Its area? About 15,000,000 square miles. And its population? About 72 millions.

AUSTRALASIA.

Australia (formerly called New Holland in the W., and New South Wales in the E., between 11 and 39 degs. S. lat., and 113 and 153 degs. E. long.), comprising the main portion of Australasia, lies? To the S.E. of the Indian Ocean. Its general aspect? The small portion of it which has been explored is, in general, flat; but there are several ridges of mountains, especially in the S.E. What as to its climate? Hot in the N., and temperate and salubrious towards the S.; but characterised throughout by excessive drought. And of its few rivers, even the larger ones, during the long continued droughts? Lose their continuity, and become a series of detached pools. And deluging rains, on the other hand, occasionally produce? Sudden, extensive, and destructive inundations. It greatest length from E. to W. is? About 2400 miles. Its greatest breadth from N. to S.? About 1800 miles. Its area? About 3,000,000 square miles. Its British population about? One million. And Tasmania, New *Zealand*, *Papua*, and the other Australasian islands, to-

gether with Polynesia, are supposed to contain of additional area? About 1,000,000 square miles. And, including the Aborigines of Australia, of additional population? About a million and a half.

The superficial area of Continental Europe is about 8¼ millions of square miles; and, if we assume this as the unit of measurement, the approximate relative areas of the Five Great Continents will be as follows:—Europe, 1; Asia, 4½; Africa, 3½; America, 4; and Australasia, 1. And if we assume the population of the globe to amount, in round numbers, to 1200 millions; of these there may be about 325 millions of Christians; 5 millions of Jews; 170 millions of Mohammedans; and the remaining 700 millions idolaters. Of the Christians, again, 170 millions may be Roman Catholics, 75 millions Protestants, and 80 millions of the Greek Church. These various estimates, however, as to the area, population, and religious distinctions of the *whole* world, can only be regarded as loose approximations.

NAMES OF THE POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE.

The political divisions of the Earth are? *Countries* or *States; Empires; Kingdoms; Republics; Principalities; Duchies; Grand Duchies; Electorates; Landgraviates;* etc., etc.

A *Country* or *State* is? A portion of land inhabited by a particular people. An *Empire* consists of? Several countries united under one sovereign, who is usually styled an Emperor. A *Kingdom* consists of? One or more countries governed by a King or Queen. A *Republic* is? A country governed by rulers chosen by the *people.* A *Principality* is? A country governed by a Prince. A *Duchy* is? A country governed by a Duke. A *Grand Duchy* is? A country governed by a Grand Duke. An *Electorate* is? A country governed by an Elector. And a *Landgraviate* is? A country governed by a Landgrave.

The British Islands.

Where are the British Islands? West from the central part of Continental Europe. The two principal of them? Great Britain and Ireland (between 50 and 59 degs. N. lat., and 2 degs. E. and 10 degs. W. long.) How is Great Britain bounded? On the S. by the English Channel (which separates it from France); on the E., by the German Ocean (which separates it from the central part of Continental Europe); on the N., N.W., and S.W., by the Atlantic Ocean: and on the W., by the North Channel, the Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel (which separate it from Ireland). How is Ireland bounded? On the N., W., and S., by the Atlantic; and on the E., by the North Channel, the Irish Sea, and St. George's Channel. Great Britain consists of two parts—viz.? The Northern called Scotland, and the Southern called England—comprehending England (proper) and Wales.

The general aspect of England and Wales? England is flat in the E., and mountainous in the N.W.; but the rest of the country presents, for the most part, a beautifully varied and gently undulating surface; whilst Wales consists almost entirely of ranges of wild and lofty mountains, and may be regarded as the Highlands of England. What as to the soil and climate of England and Wales? They contain some upland moors of considerable extent, and the mountain ranges are comparatively barren, but the soil is, in general, rich and highly cultivated, whilst the climate is humid and variable, but less subject to the extremes of heat and cold than the corresponding latitudes of Continental Europe. The general aspect of Scotland? Of Scotland, which Sir Walter Scott apostrophizes as

> "—— Caledonia! stern and wild,
> Meet nurse for a poetic child!
> Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,
> Land of the mountain and the flood."—

the Highlands consist, chiefly, of lofty and rugged mountains, interspersed with numerous lakes; and many parts

even of the Lowlands consist of extensive moors and wild and heath-clad hills. And what as to soil and climate? Scotland contains some extensive and comparatively level districts of great fertility, and which are farmed with great skill; but the country is, in general, bleak and unproductive; and the climate being colder and still more humid than that of England, the crops, in consequence, are considerably later. The general aspect of Ireland? The surface of Ireland is less rugged than that of Scotland, but more varied and undulating than that of England. And what as to soil and climate? Nearly one-tenth of its surface is occupied by bogs, but the soil is, in general, fertile, though miserably farmed; and the climate of Ireland, milder, more equable, and still more humid than that of either England or Scotland, imparts to its scenery a freshness and verdure that have obtained for it the appellation of the Green or Emerald Isle.

ENGLAND.

Of England—South Britain, including Wales—(between 50 and 56 degs. N. lat.; and 2 degs. E. and 6 degs. W. long.) the most noted promontories are—in the N.E.? Flamborough Head and Spurn Head. In the S.E.? North and South Foreland. In the N.W.? St. Bees' Head. On the Welsh Coast? Holyhead and St. David's Head. Those marking, respectively, the northern and southern *outward* limits of Bristol Channel? St. Gowen's Head and Hartland Point. The most noted Headlands projecting into the English Channel are? Dunge Ness, Beechy Head, Selsea Bill, St. Alban's Head, Portland Point, Start Point, and Lizard Point. And the south-westernmost point of England is called? Land's End.

Of Bays or Friths the most noted are,—on the E. side? The Humber, the Wash (a collection of mud banks, many of them dry at low water, the two principal channels of which—the N.W. and S.E.—are called respectively the Deeps of Boston and Lynn:—and inland from, and around which, is an extensive flat, and formerly marshy, district

called the Fens, comprehending portions of Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk; the greater part of which, about 400,000 acres, now drained, is known by the name of the Bedford Level; and was so named in compliment to Francis, Earl of Bedford, by whom, A.D. 1634, the work of draining the Fens was first resolutely set about), and the Mouth of the Thames (*pr.* Temz). The great opening in the S.W. of England? Bristol Channel (the expansion of the estuary of the Severn). The five smaller inlets in the N.W.? Morecambe Bay, and the estuaries of the Duddon, the Ribble, the Mersey, and the Dee (all opening into the Irish Sea). The great bay in the W. of Wales? Cardigan Bay. The spacious estuary (in the S.W. of Wales) between Bristol Channel and Cardigan Bay? Milford Haven (2 m. wide at the mouth, and about 15 m. long, by two m. of average breadth, containing numerous bays and creeks, completely land-locked, with excellent anchorage from five fathoms upwards, forming one of the noblest harbours in the world). The three most important inlets on the S. coast? Southampton Water, Torbay, Plymouth Sound, and Falmouth Harbour. The S.W. and S.E. outlets of Southampton Water are, respectively? The Solent and (the great naval roadstead of) Spithead (so called from its sandbank called *The Spit;* and so sheltered from all winds, except the S.E., as to have obtained from sailors the name of the King's bedchamber). The noted Roadstead on the E. coast? Yarmouth Roads (between the N.E. coast of Norfolk and a line of outer sandbanks marked by buoys and floating lights). And the still more noted Roadstead on the S.E. Coast? The Downs (off the E. coast of Kent, between the N. and S. Foreland,—about 8 m. in length, and 6 in width, and sheltered on the E. by the Goodwin Sands, about 10 m. in length, also duly *signalized*, which serve them as a breakwater).

Of English rivers, the three most noted in the N.E. are? The Tyne, the Wear, and the Tees. The two rivers whose junction forms (the estuary called) the Humber? *The (Northern or Yorkshire)* Ouse (the united stream of

the Swale and the Ure) and the Trent (140 m.,—rising near Burslem in Staffordshire, and traversing in its course the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln). The principal tributary of the (Yorkshire) Ouse that flows into it on the left? The (Yorkshire) Derwent. And its principal tributaries that flow into it on the right? The Wharfe, the Don, and the united stream of the Aire and the Calder. The principal tributary of the Trent? The (Derbyshire) Derwent, which (through the heart of Derbyshire) flows into it on the left. The two principal English rivers that flow into the Solway Frith? The Eden and the (Cumberland) Derwent. The five most important rivers that flow into the Irish Sea? The Duddon, the Lune (or Loyne), the Ribble, the Mersey, and the Dee. The principal rivers that flow into the Wash? The Witham, the Welland, the Nen, and the (Southern, or) Great Ouse (160 m.—which rises in the S. of Northamptonshire, and traverses in its course the counties of Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk). The principal tributaries of the Great Ouse? The Cam (or Granta—which flows through the heart of the southern part of Cambridgeshire), the Larke (flowing through the N.W. of Suffolk), and the Little Ouse (which separates Norfolk from the N.W. of Suffolk), all of which flow into it on the right. The most noted rivers between the Wash and the mouth of the Thames? The Yare, with its tributary the Wensum, the Orwell, the Stour (between Suffolk and Essex), the Colne, and the united stream of the Blackwater and the Chelmer (which flows into Blackwater Bay). The world-renowned river in the S.E. of England? The Thames (or Isis—at once a navigable and a border river throughout almost its whole extent; and, commercially, the most important not only of English, but of all existing rivers; which, taking its rise on the eastern slope of the Cotswold hills and separating the counties of Oxford, Buckingham, Middlesex, and Essex, from Berkshire, Surrey, and Kent, after a course of 215 m., flows into the German Ocean). The principal river in the S.W. of England? The Severn (the greatest of English rivers both in length and volume, which, issuing

from a small lake on the E. side of Plynlimmon, after a course of 240 m., through Montgomeryshire, Shropshire, Worcestershire, and Gloucestershire, flows into Bristol Channel). The principal tributaries of the Severn? The Upper and Lower Avon which flow into it on the left (respectively at Tewkesbury, and 8 m. below Bristol); and the Wye (130 m. the most beautiful aud picturesque river in S. Britain; which also takes its rise in Plynlimmon, near the source of the Severn), and the Usk, which flow into it on the right (respectively below Chepstow and Newport). The two principal rivers that flow into Bristol Channel? The Towey into the N.W., and the united stream of the Tone and the Parret, which flow into the S.E. of it. The three principal English rivers that flow into the English Channel? The (Hampshire) Avon, the Exe, and the Tamar.

The political divisions of England (proper), forty in number, are called? Shires or Counties.* The six northern counties? Northumberland (between the northernmost part of which and the Tweed is a detached portion of the county of Durham; off the S. part of, and belonging to which, 9 m. S.S.E of Berwick-upon-Tweed, is the peninsula of Holy Island or Lindisfarne, insulated at high water, 7 or 8 m. to the S.E. of which are the rocky islets called the Fern Islands); Durham and York on the E. side; and Cumberland (towards the S.W. of which is the picturesque valley of Borrowdale; amongst the crags at the head of which the Derwent takes its rise, and in which is a mine producing black lead, otherwise called plumbago, graphite, or *provincially*, wad, greatly superior in quality to any other that has hitherto been discovered, but now nearly exhausted), Westmoreland and Lancashire on the W. side. Chief towns in Northumberland? Newcastle, on the Tyne; Berwick-upon-Tweed (before the Municipal Reform Act a free town,

* Shire, from the Saxon word *schyran*, to divide (whence, also, our words *share* and *to shear*), was originally a *division* of the kingdom under the jurisdiction of an earl or count (whose authority was intrusted to the *sheriff, i. e.*, shire-reeve); whence the term county is often substituted for *shire in Great Britain, and in* Ireland always.

nominally independent both of England and Scotland, now joined to Northumberland, and in which justice is administered according to the forms of English law); and Morpeth and Alnwick inland, in the E. of the county. Chief towns in Durham? Durham and Sunderland, on the Wear; and Stockton, on the Tees. The three great subdivisions of Yorkshire are? The N. Riding (in the N. of which are the rich agricultural districts Cleveland and Ryedale), the E. Riding (the S.E. peninsular portion of which—an extensive grazing district—is called Holderness), and the W. Riding. The capital of the whole county? York, at the junction of the three Ridings. Immediately to the S.W. of which (but politically annexed to the N. Riding) is a district (of 86 square miles in extent), formerly under the jurisdiction of the city, called? The Ainsty. The chief towns in the N. Riding? Scarborough and Whitby, on the coast. In the E. Riding? Hull, or more properly Kingston-upon- (the small river) Hull (which flows southward into the Humber). In the W. Riding? Ripon, on the Ure; Leeds, on the Aire; Bradford, W. from Leeds; Halifax and Wakefield, on the Calder; and Huddersfield, W. by S. from Wakefield; and Sheffield and Doncaster, on the Don. The chief towns in Cumberland? Carlisle, on the Eden; Workington, at the mouth of the Derwent; and Whitehaven (on the coast), S. from Workington. The chief towns in Westmoreland? Appleby, on the Eden; and Kendal, on the Ken (which flows southward into Morecambe Bay). The chief towns in Lancashire? Lancaster, on the Lune; and Preston, on the Ribble;—Liverpool and Warrington, on the Mersey; Manchester and Bury (*pr.* Berry), on the Irwell (which flows southward into the Mersey, and which, from the number of mills and factories on its banks, has been aptly styled "the hardest worked river in the world"); Rochdale, Oldham, and Ashton-under-Lyne, in the S.E.; Blackburn, in the N.; and Wigan and Bolton, in the interior—of the southern part of the county. The north-westernmost part of Lancashire, separated from the rest of the county by Morecambe Bay (between which and the estuary of the Duddon is Walney Island, 9 m. long

by 1 m. broad) is called? Furness. Of which the principal town is Ulverstone. The four Eastern Counties? Lincolnshire (consisting of the parts of Lindsey, in the N.; of Kesteven, in the S.W.; of Holland, in the S.E; and of the Isle of Axholme in the N.W., bounded on the E. by the lower course of the Trent), Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex (in the S.W. of which is Epping Forest). The principal towns in Lincolnshire? Lincoln, Boston, and Grantham, all on the Witham. In Norfolk? Norwich, on the Wensum (2 m. above its junction with the Yare); Yarmouth, on (the estuary of) the Yare (called Braydon Water, about 4 m. long, and in some parts a mile broad, which, at its N.E. extremity, receives the waters of the Bure from the N.E. of the county, and at its S.W. extremity the waters of the Waveney, which forms the principal part of the boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk); and Lynn-Regis, at the mouth of the Great Ouse. In Suffolk? Ipswich, on the Orwell, in the S.E.; and Bury St. Edmund's, on the Larke, towards the N.W. of the county. In Essex? Chelmsford, on the Chelmer; Colchester, on the Colne (between the Blackwater and the Stour); and Harwich, on the estuary of the Stour. The four counties bordering upon Wales? Cheshire, Shropshire (or Salop), Herefordshire, and Monmouthshire. Principal towns in Cheshire? Chester, on the Dee; Birkenhead (opposite Liverpool) and Stockport, on the Mersey; and Macclesfield, S. from Stockport. In Shropshire? Shrewsbury (E. from which is the noted isolated hilly mass called the Wrekin, 1320 ft.), and Bridgenorth, both on the Severn. In Herefordshire? Hereford on the Wye. In Monmouthshire? Monmouth, on the Wye; and Newport on the Usk. The six southern English counties? Kent (on the S. coast of which, towards Dunge Ness, is an extensive level tract of sheep pasture, *Romney Marsh*, once an arm of the sea, from which it is now protected by a huge embankment), Sussex, Hampshire (Hants or Southamptonshire, in the S.W. of which is New Forest, the property of the crown, at one time covering the whole space between Southampton *Water and the Avon*, and still by far the most extensive

of our English forests; and off the S.E. coast of which is Portsea Island, separated from the mainland by a channel so narrow that it is bridged over), Dorsetshire (on the coast of which are the so-called isles of Portland and Purbeck; Purbeck a peninsula; and Portland, insular only at certain times of the tide, and connected with the mainland by a remarkable pebbly ridge, 9 m. in length, called the Chesil Bank), Devonshire (the greater portion of the southern part of which is occupied by an extensive and elevated bleak plateau of rugged and irregular surface, known by the name of Dartmoor; and belonging to which, 10 m. N.N.W. from Hartland Point, is the rocky granite island called Lundy Isle), and Cornwall (between the two southern peninsulas of which—the Horns of Cornwall—terminating respectively in the Land's End and Lizard Point, is Mount's Bay, so called from its remarkable, fortified, pyramidal, granite rock, St. Michael's Mount, 230 ft. in height, and about a mile in circuit, joined to the mainland by a causeway, which is covered by the sea at high water; and 30 m. W.S.W. from which is the group of the Scilly Isles, about 140 in number, most of them uninhabited,—between which and the mainland is a dangerous rocky ledge called the *Wolf*). Of towns in Kent there are on the Thames? Deptford, Greenwich, Woolwich, and Gravesend. On the Medway (which, rising in the N. of Sussex, flows quite through Kent into the estuary of the Thames)? Maidstone, Rochester, and Chatham (continuous with Rochester). And (at the entrance of the estuary of the Medway) in (the N.W. extremity of) the Isle of Sheppey, formed by an arm of the sea called the Swale? Sheerness. Four miles to the N.E. of which—kept floating upon a sandbank—is the *Nore* light; whence the estuary of the Thames to the *North* of Sheppey is called? The Nore. The principal inland city in the N.E. of Kent? Canterbury on the (small river) Stour. And on the coast of the Isle of Thanet, the north-easternmost portion of the county (a delta, bounded on the S. and W. by the Stour and its branch the Nethergong)? Margate and Ramsgate. And on the E. coast of Kent the principal towns are? Deal, Dover, and Folkestone. Princi-

pal towns in Sussex? Lewes (9 m. N.E. from Brighton, on a small stream called the Ouse) and Chichester (15 m. E.N.E. from Portsmouth), inland; and Brighton and Hastings on the coast. In Hampshire? Portsmouth on (the S.W. extremity of) Portsea island (at the entrance of its famous harbour), and Winchester and Southampton on the Itchen (which flows southward into Southampton Water). And in the Isle of Wight (at the western extremity of which is a cluster of pointed pyramidal rocks called the Needles) separated from the mainland of Hampshire by the Solent and Spithead? Newport, inland; and Ryde and Cowes (a short way to the E. of which is Osborne House, the marine residence of the Queen) on the coast. In Dorsetshire? Dorchester, on the Frome (which flows into Poole Bay); and Weymouth and Poole, on the coast (of the Bays, respectively, to the N. of the *Isles* of Portland and Purbeck). In Devonshire? Exeter on the Exe; Plymouth with Devonport its suburb, on Plymouth Sound (the harbour of which is protected by a stupendous Breakwater, 1700 yards in length, and 16 broad at the top; 14 m. S.S.W. of which is the famous Eddystone lighthouse); and Torquay, on the N. side of Torbay. In Cornwall? Launceston on the Tamar; and Falmouth and Penzance, seaports. Where is Gloucestershire (in which is the Dean Forest, which once covered the principal part of the county to the W. of the Severn)? In the S.W. of England, on both sides of the lower Severn. Chief towns? Gloucester, on the Severn; Bristol with Clifton its suburb, on the Avon, 8 m. from where it disembogues into Bristol Channel); and Cheltenham (8 m.) to the N.E. of Gloucester. Somersetshire (in which, at the confluence of the Tone and the Parret, is a marshy tract of about 100 acres, formerly the isle of Athelney)? S.W. from Gloucestershire, on the S. side of Bristol Channel. Chief towns? Bath, on the Avon (12 m. above Bristol); Wells (19 m. S.W. from Bath) and Taunton (on the Tone). Wiltshire (towards the S. of which is an undulating, upland, grassy tract, known by the name of Salisbury Plain, whence, as from a common *centre, radiate most of* the hilly ranges of southern and

central England; and in the S.E. of which is Clarendon Park, formerly a royal forest, and favourite hunting seat of our Plantagenet Kings)? East from Somersetshire. Chief town? Salisbury on the Avon. Worcestershire (wooster—in the S.E. of which is the rich, garden-like vale of Evesham)? North from Gloucestershire. Chief towns? Worcester on the Severn; and Kidderminster on the Stour (an affluent of the Severn, which flows into it on the left). Staffordshire? North from Worcestershire. Chief towns? Lichfield and Stafford (and South Staffordshire—the *Iron Region*—is overspread with large towns, of which the two principal are) Wolverhampton and Dudley (which, politically, however, belongs to Worcestershire); and the aggregate of towns called the Potteries (in N. Staffordshire). Of which the two principal are? Stoke-upon-Trent, and Burslem. Where are Derbyshire (the N.W. angle of which, a rugged hilly district, abounding in caverns, is known by the name of Peakland), and Nottinghamshire (in the centre of which is Sherwood Forest)? South from Yorkshire. Chief town in Derbyshire? Derby on the Derwent. Chief towns in Nottinghamshire? Nottingham and Newark, both on the Trent. Where is Liecestershire? South from Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. Chief towns? Liecester, Bosworth, and Lutterworth. What two counties bound Liecestershire on the S.? Warwickshire and Northamptonshire. Chief towns in Warwickshire? Warwick, and Stratford, on the Avon; Leamington (2½ m.) E. from Warwick; Birmingham, in the N.W. of the county; and Coventry (in the heart of England—17½ m.), E. by S. from Birmingham. In Northamptonshire? Northampton and Peterborough, both on the Nen. Where is Rutlandshire (the smallest of all the English counties)? To the E. of Liecestershire. Chief town? Oakham. The three inland counties bounded on the S. by the Thames? Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire (or Bucks), and Middlesex. Chief towns in Oxfordshire? Oxford, on the Thames, and Woodstock (8 m. N.W. from Oxford). In Buckinghamshire? Buckingham, in the N.W. of the county, on the Great Ouse; and Eton, in the S.E., on the Thames, opposite Windsor. In

Middlesex? London (lat. of St. Paul's Cathedral 51 degs. 30 mins. 8 secs. N., and long. 0 degs. 5 mins. 7 secs. W.), on the Thames. The two inland counties bounded on the N. by the Thames? Berkshire (or Berks, in the N.W. of which is the Vale of the White Horse, so called from the figure of a horse 374 ft. in length, cut out in the turf of the N.W. face of the chalk *downs*, which cross the county in that quarter; and which, in favourable circumstances, may be seen 10 or 12 miles off), and Surrey (in the N.W. corner of which, bordering on the Thames, is the famous field of Runny-mead). Chief towns in Berkshire? Reading (*pr.* Redding, on the Kennet, an affluent of the Thames), Windsor (on the Thames;—the Castle of which, originally built by William the Conqueror, is the principal residence of our sovereigns; and the forest of which, a woodland tract to the W. of it, is 56 m. in circumference), and Wantage (towards the N.W. of the county). In Surrey? Guildford and Croydon. Where is Hertfordshire (or Herts)? North from Middlesex. Chief towns? Hertford, St. Alban's, and Barnet. Bedfordshire? N.E. from Buckinghamshire. Chief towns? Bedford (on the Great Ouse), and Dunstable. Huntingdonshire? West from Cambridgeshire. Chief towns? Huntingdon and St. Ives (both on the Great Ouse). Cambridgeshire (of which the portion lying to the N. of the Great Ouse is popularly styled the *Isle* of Ely, a designation originally restricted to the insulated eminence on which the city Ely stands)? West from Norfolk and Suffolk. Chief towns? Cambridge, on the Cam; Ely, on the Great Ouse; and Newmarket, on the confines of Cambridgeshire and Suffolk.

Wales to the W. of England (proper) is bounded on the N. by? The Irish Sea. On the S. by? Bristol Channel. And on the W. by? St. George's Channel. And is divided into twelve counties, viz.? Six in N. Wales, and six in S. Wales. The six northern Welsh counties are? Flint, Denbigh (towards the S.E. of which is the beautiful and picturesque Vale of Llangollen;—*pr. Lang-goth'-len*), Caernarvon (off the S.W. extremity of

which is the isle of Bardsey—*Bards'* Island), Anglesey (wholly insular, separated from the N.W. of Caernarvonshire by the Menai Strait), and Merioneth, maritime; and Montgomery, inland. Chief towns in Flintshire? Flint, Holywell (so called from its Well of St. Winifred, a remarkable spring which throws up twenty tons of water per minute, and has never been known to freeze), and St. Asaph. In Denbighshire? Denbigh (in the N.), and Wrexham (in the S.E.). In Caernarvonshire? Caernarvon (at the S. end), and Bangor (at the N. end of the Menai Strait). In Anglesey? Beaumaris (in the Isle of Anglesey, at the northern entrance of the Menai Strait), and Holyhead (the mail-packet station for Dublin—64 m. distant—on a small island of the same name, to the W. of Anglesey, with which it is connected by a causeway over a channel fordable at low water). In Merionethshire? Dolgelly and Bala. In Montgomeryshire? Montgomery and Welchpool (both on the Severn). The six southern Welsh counties? Cardigan, Pembroke (off the W. coast of which are the islets Ramsey and Skomer, to the N. and S. respectively of the inlet called St. Bride's Bay), Caermarthen and Glamorgan, maritime; and Radnor and Brecknock, inland. Chief towns in Cardiganshire? Cardigan (on the Teify or Tivy, which forms the S.W. boundary of the county), and Aberystwith (aberust'ith,—on the N.W. coast). In Pembrokeshire? Pembroke (and) Milford (respectively, on the S. and N. sides of Milford Haven), and St. David's (near St. David's Head,—the most westerly point of the mainland of Wales). In Caermarthenshire? Caermarthen (on the Towey). In Glamorganshire? Cardiff (and) Swansea (seaports), and Merthyr-Tydvil (towards the N.E. of the county). In Radnorshire? New Radnor (a mere village), Presteign, and Knighton. In Brecknockshire? Brecknock or Brecon (on the Usk,—and) Builth and Hay (both on the Wye).

The principal mountains in S. Britain? The Pennine, Cumbrian, and Cambrian or Welsh mountains. The Pennine range, a broad tract of high-lying moorland (the most extended, continuous, elevated range in England),

commencing at the Scottish border, runs southward, forming, generally, the border land of the counties of? Northumberland, Durham, and York, on the E.; and Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Lancashire, on the W. of it. Terminating towards the S. in? Peakland in Derbyshire. Its culminating point? Cross Fell (2901 ft.) in the E. of Cumberland (near where it borders upon Durham). The three next most noted elevations of the Pennine range are? Whernside (2384 ft.), Ingleboro' (2368 ft.), and Pen-y-gent (2270 ft.),—all in the N.W. of Yorkshire. The culminating point of Peakland is? Kinderscout (1981 ft.) Where is the Cumbrian group (an immense mountain mass, furrowed by narrow and deep, but, in many places, well cultivated valleys, interspersed with numerous and beautiful lakes)? It overspreads a large portion of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and the detached part of Lancashire. Its three most noted elevations? Skiddaw (3022 ft.) and Scafell (with two peaks—3166 and 3092 ft.) in Cumberland; and Helvellyn (3055 ft.) on the confines of Cumberland and Westmoreland (near the centre of the group). The Cambrian or Welsh mountains overspread? The greater part of N. and S. Wales. Their most noted elevations? Snowdown (3571 ft.) in Caernarvonshire; Arran Fowddy (Vouthee,—2955 ft.) and Cader-Idris (2914 ft.) in Merionethshire; Plynlimmon (2463 ft.) on the confines of Montgomery and Cardigan Shires; and Brecknock Beacon (2862 ft.) in S. Wales. The Devonian range comprehends? The high-lands of Devonshire and Cornwall. Of which the culminating point is? Cawsand Beacon (1792 ft.) in Dartmoor, in Devonshire. A chalky sheep-feeding ridge stretching from the N.E. of Salisbury Plains, through N. Hampshire and Surrey, into Kent, to near Folkestone, is known by the name of? The N. Downs. Separated by the Weald District—the remains of an ancient forest of great extent—from a ridge of similar character, stretching from the S.E. of Salisbury Plains, through Hampshire and the S. of Sussex, to Beachy Head, is called? The S. Downs. Other minor elevations of *note are? The Malvern* Hills in (the W. of) Worcester-

shire, and (the E. of) Herefordshire; the Cotswold Hills in (the centre of) Gloucestershire; the Mendip Hills in (and dividing the N. from the central part of) Somersetshire; and the Chiltern Hills, a chalk range stretching from Oxfordshire in a N.E. direction through Buckinghamshire into Bedfordshire.

The principal English Lakes are scattered throughout the valleys and ravines of? The Cumbrian group of mountains. The four largest of them are? Keswick or Derwentwater (an enlargement of the Derwent) in Cumberland; Conistone Water, in the district of Furness; Ulleswater, between Cumberland and Westmoreland; and Windermere or Winandermere, between Furness and Westmoreland. And these, with numerous other smaller lakes and tarns, have given to this part of England the name of? The Lake District. The most noted lake in N. Wales is? Bala-pool or Pemble-mere in Merionethshire. And in S. Wales? Brecknock-mere in Brecknockshire. The principal sheet of water in England proper beyond the limits of the Lake District is? Whittlesea-mere, in the N. of Huntingdonshire.

The only English Island of magnitude, at a distance from the mainland? The Isle of Man (with a jurisdiction peculiar to itself,—off the S.W. extremity of which is a small islet called the Calf of Man) in the Irish Sea. Of which the chief towns are? Castleton, Douglas, (and) Ramsay (on the E.), and Peel (on the W. side.)

SCOTLAND.

Of Scotland (the northern part of Great Britain, between 54⅔ and 58¾ degs. N. lat., and 1¾ and 6 degs. W. long.) the two principal inlets on the E. side are? The Frith of Forth (containing the islands of Inch Colm and Inchkeith;—and at the mouth of which are the Bass Rock, about a mile in circuit and 420 ft. high, 3 m. N.E. of N. Berwick;—and the Isle of May, about a mile long, 6 m. E.S.E. of Fifeness), and the Frith of Tay. The great Bay in the N.E.? Murray (or Moray) Frith, with

its branches—Dornoch, Beauly, and Cromarty Friths. The principal opening on the W. side? Loch Linnhe (*pr.* Leen), with its branches—Eil, Leven, and Etive. In the S.W.? The Frith of Clyde, with its branches—Loch Fyne and Loch Long. And in the S.? The Solway Frith, and Ryan, Luce, and Wigton Bays. And the *arms* of the sea that indent the N.W. coast are so numerous and deep as to resemble in a considerable degree? The Fiords on the W. coast of Norway.

The principal promontories on the E. of Scotland, are? St. Abb's Head, Fife Ness, and Buchan Ness. The two Promontories that mark the outward limits of Murray Frith? Kinnaird's Head and Noss Head. The principal projection inside the Murray Frith? Tarbet Ness. The principal promontories in the extreme north? Duncansbay Head, Dunnet Head, and Cape Wrath. The two most noted promontories in the S. of Scotland? The Mull of Galloway and Burrow Head. The most noted promontory on the W. coast? The Point of Ardnamurchan (the most westerly point of the mainland). The two promontories that mark the outward limits of the Frith of Clyde? Corsill Point (in the N.W. of Wigtonshire) and the Mull of Cantyre (5 m. to the E. of which is the Isle of Sanda, about 3 m. in circuit).

The principal rivers in the E. of Scotland? The Forth, which (taking its rise on the N.E. side of Benlomond, and traversing portions of Perth and Stirling-shires, after a course of 65 m.) flows into the Frith of Forth (at Alloa); the Tay (from Loch Tay), which (having its course 90 m. from the source of the Dochart—its name above Loch Tay—wholly within Perthshire) flows into the Frith of Tay (below Perth); and the Tweed (95 m., rising in the southern extremity of Peebleshire, and flowing through Peebles, Selkirk, and Roxburgh-shires; and then between Berwickshire on the N., and the English counties Northumberland and Durham on the S.), and the Dee (96 m., rising in the S.W. angle of Aberdeenshire, and flowing mostly within the county, forming in the lower part of its course *the boundary between* Aberdeen and Kincardine-shires),

which flow into the German Ocean. The principal river in the N. of Scotland? The Spey, which (rising in the hills between Badenoch and Lochaber, and having its course, 110 m., through the ancient province of Moray) flows into Murray Frith. The principal river in the central part of the southern Scottish Lowlands? The Clyde, which (rising in the southern extremity of Lanarkshire, and flowing through the county in a generally N.W. direction, becomes navigable for ships of large burden at Glasgow, 75 m. from its source, and after passing Dumbarton) flows into (the noble estuary called) the Frith of Clyde. The principal tributaries of the Clyde? The Douglas and the Avon on the left; and the Kelvin and the Leven on the right. Of the Tweed? The Gala, the Leader, and the united stream of the Blackadder and Whiteadder, on the left; and the united waters of the Yarrow and Ettrick, and of the Teviot and Jed, on the right. Of the Forth? The Teith, the Allan, and the Devon—all of which flow into it on the left. Of the Tay? The Lyon, the Tummel, and the Isla, which flow into it on the left; and the Bran, the Almond, and the Earn, which flow into it on the right (the Earn into the head of its estuary). As to the tributaries of the Dee and the Spey? (With the exception of the Aven, which flows out of Loch Aven into the Spey.) They have none of any note (but such as they have, being all mountain torrents, occasionally cause sudden and extensive inundations). The principal rivers between Beauly Frith and the Spey? The Nairn, the Findhorn, and the Lossie. Between the Dee and the Spey? The Don, the Ythan, and the Deveron. Between the Dee and the Tay? The N. Esk and the S. Esk. Between the Tay and the Forth? The Eden and the Leven. That flow into the S. side of the Frith of Forth? The Carron, the Avon, the Almond, the Water of Leith, and the Esk. Between the Frith of Forth and the Tweed? The Tyne and the Eye. The principal Scottish river that has a southern course? The Nith, which flows into the Solway Frith. The two next most important Scottish rivers that flow into the Solway Frith? The Dee, to the W., and the Annan, to the E. of

the Nith. And the principal river that flows into the *head* of the Solway Frith? The united stream of the Esk and the Liddel (from their point of junction, flowing within Cumberland). The principal of the *smaller* rivers that flow into the Frith of Clyde? The Irvine, the Ayr, the Doon, the Girvan, and the Stincher (all of them in Ayrshire).

The mainland of Scotland is divided into? Thirty-one counties. Where is Caithness (near the N.E. extremity of which is the site once occupied by a cottage called John O'Groat's House, and in the extreme S.E. point of which is the stupendous granite mountain called the Ord of Caithness)? The northernmost county on the mainland of Scotland. Principal towns? Wick, on the E.; and Thurso, on the N. coast. Where is Sutherlandshire? The northernmost county on the mainland of Scotland, except Caithness. Principal town? Dornoch, on the N. side of Dornoch Frith. Where is Ross-shire? Between Sutherlandshire and Inverness-shire. Principal town? Tain, on the S. side of Dornoch Frith. Where is Cromartyshire? It consists of several detached districts in Ross-shire. Principal town? Cromarty, on the S. side of the entrance into Cromarty Frith. Where is Inverness-shire (containing, on the mainland, the districts of Moidart, Arisaig, Knoydart, and Glenelg, in the S.W.; Lochaber, in the S.; Badenoch, in the E. of the county, and Glen-Garry, Glen-Morrison, and Glen-Urquhart, on the W. side of the Caledonian Canal)? Between Ross-shire and Argyleshire. Principal towns? Inverness, at the N., and Fort William, at the S. end of the Caledonian Canal; and Fort Augustus, at the S. end of Loch Ness. Where is Argyleshire (containing, on the mainland, the districts of Morvern, Ardnamurchan, Sunart, Ardgowan, and Lochiel, in the N.W.; and to the S.E. of these collectively—comprehending the whole breadth of the county N. from the head of Loch Fyne—Lorn, including Appin, Glencoe, and Glenorchy; Argyle proper W. from the upper part of Loch Fyne; Cowal between Loch Fyne and Loch Long; *and the peninsular* districts of Knapdale and Kintyre,

forming the southernmost part of the county)? In the W. of Scotland, S. from Inverness-shire. Principal towns? Inverary near the head of Loch Fyne; Campbeltown, in the S.E. of Cantyre; and Oban, opposite Mull. Where is Aberdeenshire (containing the districts of Buchan, to the N. of the Ythan; and Strathbogie, in the N.W.; and Mar, in the S.W. of the county)? In the N.E. of Scotland. Principal towns? New Aberdeen, at the mouth of the Dee; Old Aberdeen, at the mouth of the Don; Peterhead and Fraserburgh, on the N.E. coast; and Huntly, inland (at the junction of the small river Bogie with the Deveron). The counties between Inverness-shire and Aberdeenshire (constituting the ancient *province* of Moray)? Nairnshire, Moray (Murray, or Elgin)-shire, and Banffshire. Principal town in Nairnshire? Nairn, at the mouth of the Nairn. In Morayshire? Elgin, on the Lossie; Forres, near the Findhorn; and Fochabers, on the Spey. In Banffshire? Banff, at the mouth of the Deveron; Portsoy and Cullen, W. from Banff, on the coast; and Keith, inland. Where is Fifeshire? In the E. of Scotland, between the Friths of Forth and Tay. Principal towns? St. Andrews, on the E.; and Kirkcaldy, on the S. coast; Cupar, on the Eden; and Dunfermline, in the S.W. of the county. The counties between Aberdeenshire and Fifeshire? Kincardineshire or Mearns, and Forfarshire or Angus. Principal towns in Kincardineshire (or Mearns)? Stonehaven and Bervie, on the coast; and Laurencekirk, inland, in the S. In Forfarshire (or Angus)? Dundee (on the N. side of the Frith of Tay), Arbroath (on the S.E. coast:—12 m. to the S.E. of which is the Bell Rock, a reef of rocks about 2000 feet in length), and Montrose (at the mouth of the S. Esk), seaports; and Brechin, Forfar, Cupar Angus (partly in Perth) and Kirriemuir (5 m. N.W. from Forfar) inland. Where is Kinrossshire? W. from Fifeshire. Principal town? Kinross, on Loch Leven. Where is Clackmannanshire, the smallest county in Scotland? S.W. from Fifeshire. After Clackmannan (about 3 m. from the Frith of Forth, on the Black or S. Devon), little more than a village, which are

its most considerable towns? Dollar, on the Devon; and Alloa on the Frith of Forth. Where is Perthshire (containing the districts of Athol in the N., Glenlyon and Breadalbane in the W.; Stormont, Strathmore, and Gowrie, in the E.; and Strathearn, Menteith, and Strathallan, in the S.)? In the heart of Scotland. Principal towns? Perth and Dunkeld, on the Tay; Crieff and Comrie, on the Earn; Doune and Callander on the Teith; Dumblane, on the Allan; and Culross and Kincardine on the Frith of Forth (in a detached part of the county—between Fife and Clackmannan shires). Where is Stirlingshire? S. from Perthshire. Principal towns? Stirling (on the Forth), and Falkirk (about midway between Edinburgh and Glasgow, on the line of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway). Where is Dumbartonshire (formerly Lennox)? Between Stirlingshire and Argyleshire. Principal towns? Dumbarton, on the Leven; and Helensburgh on the Frith of Clyde (at the entrance of the Gare-loch, which is separated from the southern part of Loch Long by the peninsula of Roseneath); and Kirkintilloch and Kilsyth in a detached part of the county between Stirling and Lanark shires. Where is Renfrewshire? S. from Dumbartonshire, from which it is separated by the Frith of Clyde. Principal towns? Renfrew, on the Clyde; Port-Glasgow and Greenock, on the Frith of Clyde; and Paisley and Pollockshaws, inland, on the (White) Cart (which flows into the Clyde below Renfrew, along with the united stream of the Gryfe and the Black Cart). Where is Ayrshire (containing the districts of Carrick in the S., Kyle, in the middle, and Cunningham in the N.)? S. from Renfrewshire; and bounded on the W. by the Frith of Clyde. Principal towns? Irvine, Ayr, and Girvan (10 m. from which, in the Frith of Clyde, is the remarkable basaltic rock, Ailsa Craig, 2 m. in circuit, and nearly 1100 ft. high), on the coast (all on the rivers of the same name); and Beith, Kilmarnock, and Maybole, inland. Where is Lanarkshire or Clydesdale? S. from Stirlingshire, from which it is partly separated by the detached part of Dumbartonshire. *Principal* towns? Lanark, Hamilton, and

Glasgow, on the Clyde; and Airdrie, (10 m.) E. from Glasgow. Where are the Lothians? In the E. of Scotland, bounded on the N. by the Frith of Forth. How are they divided? Into Linlithgowshire, or W. Lothian, Edinburghshire, or Mid-Lothian, and Haddingtonshire or E. Lothian. Principal towns in Linlithgowshire or W. Lothian? Linlithgow and Bathgate, inland; and Borrowstowness (*pr.* Bo'ness') and Queensferry, on the Frith of Forth. In Edinburghshire or Mid-Lothian? Edinburgh (*pr.* Ed'-in-burro, lat. 55 degs. 57 min. 3 sec. N., and long. 3 degs. 11 min. W.), and Leith (on the Water of Leith), Portobello, and Musselburgh (at the mouth of the Esk), on the Frith of Forth; and Dalkeith, inland (on the Esk). In Haddingtonshire, or E. Lothian? Haddington, inland, (on the Tyne); and Dunbar, and N. Berwick, on the coast. The three border counties? Berwickshire (containing the Merse or March, in the S., and Lauderdale, in the W.); Roxburghshire (containing Teviotdale and Liddesdale); and Dumfriesshire (containing Nithsdale, Annandale, and Eskdale). Principal towns in Berwickshire? Greenlaw, the county town, on the Blackadder; Coldstream, on the Tweed; Dunse, at the foot of Dunse Law (between the Blackadder and the Whiteadder); and Lauder on the Leader. In Roxburghshire? Jedburgh, on the Jed; Hawick, on the Teviot; and Kelso and Melrose, on the Tweed. In Dumfriesshire? Dumfries and Sanquhar, on the Nith; and Annan and Moffat, on the Annan. Where is Peeblesshire or Tweeddale? S. from Edinburghshire. Principal town? Peebles, on the Tweed. Where is Selkirkshire (formerly Ettrick Forest, or, simply, the Forest)? Between Peeblesshire and Roxburghshire. Principal towns? Selkirk, on the Ettrick, below its junction with the Yarrow; and Galashiels, on Gala Water. What and where is Galloway? A large district in the S. of Scotland, comprehending the shire of Wigton and the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. Principal towns in Wigtonshire or W. Galloway? Wigton, on Wigton Bay; Stranraer, on Loch Ryan; and Port-Patrick (only 20 m. from the coast of Ulster), on the W. coast. In the

Stewartry of Kirkcudbright or E. Galloway? Kirkcudbright, at the mouth of the Dee; and New Galloway, in the centre of the Stewartry, on the Ken (of which Loch Ken is an expansion).

The long narrow valley (about 100 m. in length), extending from the northern extremity of Beauly Frith to the southern extremity of Loch Linnhe, is known by the name of? Glen-more (or the Great Glen of Caledonia). And the extensive lowland tract stretching from the W. of Stirlingshire to the E. of Kincardineshire is known by the name of? Strathmore (or, the Great Valley). A name, however, now generally restricted to the portion of it that lies between? Methven (6 m. W.N.W. of Perth) and Brechin.

Where is Buteshire? It consists of the islands Bute and Arran (of the Cumbrays between the S.E. of Bute and the mainland of Ayrshire, of Inch Marnock to the W. of Bute, and of Holy Isle to the S.E., and Pladda to the S.—of Arran), in the Frith of Clyde. Principal town in Bute? Rothesay. In Arran? Brodick. What and where is the shire of Orkney and Shetland? It consists of the Orkney Islands, separated from the N. of the mainland of Scotland by the Pentland Frith; and of the Shetland Isles—about 50 m. to the N.E. of the Orkneys. Principal of the Orkneys? Mainland or Pomona, and Hoy. Principal town? Kirkwall (in Mainland of Orkney). The principal of the Shetlands? Mainland and Yell. Principal town? Lerwick (in Mainland of Shetland).

What is the general name for all those islands that lie off the W. coast of Scotland? The Hebrides or Western Isles. What is the most westerly group of them called? The Outer Hebrides, popularly styled the Long Island. Of which the N. and S. points respectively are called? The Butt of Lewis and Barra Head. What does the Long Island chiefly consist of? Lewis (forming part of Rossshire), and Harris; N. Uist, Benbecula, S. Uist, and Barra (forming part of Inverness-shire). Principal town in Lewis? Stornoway. Where is St. Kilda (in common *with the Bass and* Ailsa Craig, a favourite resort of the

Gannet or Solan Goose)? About 80 m. W. from Harris. The principal of the Hebrides that lie more in upon the coast, generally called the Inner Hebrides? Skye (forming part of Inverness-shire), and Mull, Jura, and Islay (forming part of Argyleshire). Principal town in Skye? Portree. In Mull? Tobermory. In Islay? Bowmore. Where are Staffa and Iona (nearly 30 m. W. from which. in the northern Atlantic is Skerryvore lighthouse, on a reef of rocks of that name)? W. from Mull.*——Of straits or sounds formed by the Hebrides, the most noted are? The Minch, between Lewis and Ross-shire; the Little Minch, between Skye and the central part of the Long Island; the Sound of Sleat, between the S.E. of Skye and Inverness-shire; the Sound of Mull, between the N.E. of Mull and Argyleshire; the whirlpool of Corryvreckan, between Jura and Scarba (a small island to the N. of Jura); the Sound of Jura, between Jura and Knapdale; the Sound of Islay, between Jura and Islay; the Kyles of Bute, between Bute and Cowal; and the Sound of Kilbrannan, between Arran and Kintyre.

Of inland lakes, the most noted are? Loch Shin, in the S. of Sutherlandshire; Loch Maree, in the W. of Rossshire; Lochs Ness (about 2 m. to the E. of which are the upper and lower Falls of the small river Foyers or Foyers—respectively 70 and 200 feet in descent), Oich, and Lochy, in Inverness-shire, in the line of the Caledonian Canal; Loch Garry, W. from Loch Oich; Arkegg, W. from Loch Lochy; Lochs Morrer and Shiel, in the S.W., and Lochs Laggan and Ericht, in the S.E. of Inverness-shire; the mountain lakes Loch Aven (on Ben Aven) and Lochnagar' (from which the cognominal mountain amidst the recesses of which it is situated, no doubt received its name), respectively (1700 and 2500 ft. above the sea level) on the N. and S. sides of the Upper Dee; Loch Awe, in the heart of Argyleshire; Lochs Rannoch, Tay (in the heart of Scotland), Earn, and Katrine, in the W. of Perthshire; Loch

* The Highlands of Scotland comprehend,—the Hebrides; the counties of Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, and Argyle; the W. and N. of Perthshire; and the inland mountainous parts of Elgin, Banff, and Aberdeen shires.

Lomond, between Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire; Leven, in Kinross-shire; Doon, in Ayrshire; Ken, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; and St. Mary's Loch, in Selkirkshire.

Of mountains in Scotland, by far the most extensive, continuous range is? The Grampians. The middle portion of them separating Perthshire from? Argyle and Inverness shires. And at the S.W. angle of Aberdeenshire, separating first into two ranges which enclose the basin of? The Upper Dee. The northern of these two ranges, again, separating into two subordinate branches which enclose the basin of? The Upper Don. The culminating points of the Grampians are? The Cairn-Gorm group at the junction of Inverness, Aberdeen, and Banff shires. The principal elevations of the Cairn-Gorm Group? Ben Macdui (4300 ft.), Cairntoul (4220 ft.), and Cairngorm (4095 ft.) Of detached mountains, and minor ranges of hills, the most noted are? Ben-More-Assynt (3400 ft.), W. from Loch Shin; Ben Wyvis (3700 ft.), W. from Cromarty Frith; Ben Nevis (4400 ft.), E. from Fort-William; Ben Cruachan (3390 ft.), N. from Loch Awe; Ben Lomond (3190 ft.), E. from Loch Lomond; and Schiehallion (3560 ft.), Ben Lawers (3940 ft.), Benmore (3940 ft.), and Ben-Ledi (3000 ft.), in the W. of Perthshire; the Sidlaw Hills (1400 ft.), between Perth and Forfar; the Lomonds (1200 ft.), in Fifeshire; Campsie Hills (1500 ft.), in Stirlingshire; the Pentland Hills (1800 ft.), to the S.W. of Edinburgh; the Lammermoor Hills (1500 ft.), between E. Lothian and Berwickshire; the Eildon Hills (1300 ft.), in the N. of Roxburghshire; Lead Hills (2400 ft.), the Lowthers (3000 ft.), and Moffat Hills (2500 ft.), skirting the N. of Dumfries-shire; and the Cheviot Hills (2600 ft.), between Roxburghshire and Northumberland.

IRELAND.

Of Ireland (between 51½ and 55½ degs. N. lat., and 5½ and 10½ degs. W. long.), the most noted promontories are, in the N? Fair Head, Bengore Head (W. from which is *the celebrated basaltic* formation called the Giants' Cause-

way, the substance of which—*basalt*—is a hard dark grayish-coloured rock of igneous origin, somewhat resembling iron, but of which the fracture has no metallic lustre, and which, in its columnar form, is seen here, and in Fingal's Cave, in the Island of Staffa, to greater advantage than anywhere else), and Malin Head. In the S.? Kinsale Head and Hook Head. In the E.? Houth Head. In the W.? Erris Head, Achill Head, Slyne Head, and Loop Head. In the N.W.? Bloody Foreland and Teelin Head. In the S.W.? Dunmore Head, Crow Head, and Mizen Head. And the south-easternmost point of Ireland is called? Carnsore Point.

Of bays, friths, and arms of the sea, in Ireland, the most noted are—in the N.? Lough Foyle and Lough Swilly. In the S.? The Harbours of Dungarvon, Youghall, Cork, and Kinsale. In the E.? Dublin, Dundalk, and Carlingford Bays. In the N.E.? Dundrum, Strangford, and Carrickfergus Bays. In the S.E.? The Harbours of Wexford and Waterford. In the W.? Galway Bay, Clew Bay, and the estuary of the Shannon. In the N.W.? Donegal, Sligo, and Killala Bays. In the S.W.? Dingle, Kenmare, and Bantry Bays.

The principal Irish rivers are—in the N.? The Foyle and the Bann. In the N.E.? The Lagan (which flows into Belfast Lough). In the N.W.? The Moy (which flows into Killala Bay). In the E.? The Newry, the Boyne, and the Liffey. In the W.? The Shannon (by far the largest river in Ireland, which, issuing from a pond called the Shannon Pot, in the N.W. of County Cavan, and flowing southward through Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg, after a course of 220 m. from its source to the sea, falls into the Atlantic, about 60 miles below Limerick). In the S.E.? The Slaney (which flows into Wexford Harbour). In the S.? The Barrow, the Nore, and the Suir (*pr.* sure—commonly called the *Three Sisters*), which pour their united stream into Waterford Harbour; and the Blackwater, the Lee, and the Bandon, which discharge themselves respectively into the Harbours of Youghall, Cork, and Kinsale.

Ireland is divided into four provinces, viz.? Ulster Leinster, Munster, and Con'naught. And these, again, are subdivided into? Thirty-two counties, viz.—Nine in Ulster, twelve in Leinster, six in Munster, and five in Connaught. Where is Ulster? The northernmost province in Ireland. Its three northernmost counties? Donegal, Londonderry, and Antrim. County town of Donegal? Lifford, on the Foyle. Chief towns in Londonderry? Londonderry, on the Foyle; and Coleraine, on the Bann. In Antrim? Antrim, on Lough Ne'agh; Belfast and Carrickfergus, on Carrickfergus Bay (or Belfast Lough); and Lisburn, on the Lagan. Where is county Tyrone? In the heart of Ulster. Chief towns? Omagh and Dungannon. The three counties bordering on the S. of Tyrone? Fermanagh, Monaghan, and Armágh. Chief town in Fermanagh? Enniskillen (situated chiefly on an island in the river connecting Upper and Lower Lough Erne). In Monaghan? Monaghan. In Armagh? Armagh. Where is county Down? S. from Antrim. Chief towns? Downpatrick, S. from Strangford Lough; Newry, on the river Newry; and Donaghadee on the N.E. coast. Where is county Cavan? The southernmost county in Ulster. Chief town? Cavan. Where is Leinster? In the E. of Ireland. The maritime counties in the E. of Leinster? Louth, E. Meath, Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford. Chief towns in Louth? Dundalk, on Dundalk Bay; and Drogheda, on the Boyne. In E. Meath? Trim and Navan, both on the Boyne. In Dublin? Dublin (lat. 53 degs. 23 sec. 2 min. N., and long. 6 degs. 20 min. 5 sec. W.) on the Liffey; and Kingston, on the S. side of Dublin Bay. In Wicklow? Wicklow (on the coast), and Arklow (near the mouth of the small river Avoca). In Wexford? Wexford, on Wexford Bay; Enniscorthy, on the Slaney; and New Ross, on the Barrow. The counties in the W. of Leinster? Longford, W. Meath, King's County, Queen's County, and Kilkenny. Principal towns in Longford? Longford and Edgeworthstown. In W. Meath? Mullingar' and part of Ath*lone* (in the heart of Ireland). In King's County? Philip*stown and Tullamore*. In Queen's County? Maryborough.

In Kilkenny? Kilkenny on the Nore. Where is county Kildare? In the heart of Leinster. Chief towns? Kildare, Athy, and Maynooth (15 m. W.N.W. from Dublin). Where is county Carlow? S. from Kildare. Chief town? Carlow on the Barrow. Where is Munster? The southernmost province in Ireland. Where is county Limerick? In the heart of Munster. Chief town? Limerick, on the Shannon. The counties bordering upon Limerick? Clare, Tipperary, Cork, and Kerry. Principal town in Clare? Ennis. Principal towns in Tipperary? Thurles, Clonmel, and Carrick on the Suir; Cashel and Tipperary. In Cork? Cork, on the Lee; Mallow and Fermoy on the Blackwater; Youghall, on the estuary of the Blackwater; and Kinsale, on the estuary of the Bandon. In Kerry? Tralee and Killarney. Where is county Waterford? In the S.E. of Munster. Chief town? Waterford, near the mouth of the Suir; and Dungarvan, on Dungarvan Bay. Where is Connaught? In the W. of Ireland. Counties in Connaught? Roscommon, Leitrim, Sligo, Mayo, and Galway. Chief towns in Roscommon? Roscommon, Elphin, and (that) part of Athlone (which stands on the right bank of the Shannon). In Leitrim? Carrick-on-Shannon. In Sligo? Sligo, on Sligo Bay. In Mayo? Castlebar, inland; and Ballina, on the Moy. In Galway? Galway, on Galway Bay; and Tuam, inland.

The principal mountains in Ireland are? The Wicklow mountains; the Mourne mountains, in the S. of Down; Croagh-Patrick and Nephin, in Mayo; the Sleive-Bloom range (extending in a south-westerly direction between King's County and Queen's County through the N. of Tipperary) in which "The Three Sisters" take their rise; and Macgillicuddy's Reeks, and Mangerton in Kerry.

The principal lakes in Ireland are? Lough Neagh (20 miles long by 12 broad,—the most extensive body of water in the British Islands) in the E., and Lough Erne in the S.W. of Ulster; Loughs Allen, Ree, and Derg, which are expansions of the Shannon; Loughs Corrib, Mask, and Conn in the W. of Connaught; and the (three united)

Lakes of Killarney, in Kerry (surrounded by the most beautiful and picturesque scenery in Ireland).

The principal islands belonging to Ireland are? Rathlin, to the N. of Antrim; Tory Island and Arranmore, to the W. of Donegal; Achill, Clare, Innisturk, and Innisboffen, to the W. of Connaught; the Isles of Arran, in Galway Bay; the Blaskets on the N. side, and Valentia Island on the S. side of the entrance into Dingle Bay; and Clear Island, an abrupt cliff of which—Cape Clear—(455 ft., surmounted by a lighthouse) is the southernmost headland belonging to Ireland.

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES IN EUROPE.

The British colonies and possessions in Europe are? Heligoland, the Channel Islands, Gibraltar, Malta and Gozzo, and the Ionian Islands (for accounts of which, respectively, see Prussia, France, Spain, Italy, and Greece).

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES IN ASIA.

Where is Hindostan (between 8 and 35 degs. N. lat., and 68 and 92 degs. E. long.)? In the S. of Asia. Bounded on the N. and N.E by? Tibet. From which it is separated by? The Him'maleh or Himalay'a mountains (culminating point Mount Everest, 29,000 feet,—in Nepaul to the N.E. of Catmandoo;—the loftiest and most massive range of mountains in the world: varying in breadth, as far as ascertained, from 100 to 350 miles; and terminating towards the plain of the Ganges, in a wall-like range, from 4000 to 5000 feet high, broken up at intervals by deep precipitous chasms, through which the waters collected in the interior, rush down with irresistible impetuosity). On the N.W. by? Afghanistan. On the *E. by?* The Burman Empire. On the W. and S.W. by?

The Arabian Sea. And on the S.E. by? The Bay of Bengal. Its most noted promontory? Cape Com'orin (the southern extremity of the peninsula). The three great inlets on the side of the Arabian Sea? The Gulfs of Cutch and Cambay (forming the peninsular portion of the province of *Guzerat*), and the Runn of Cutch (a salt morass of great extent, formed after an earthquake, in 1819, by which, during the rainy season, the country to the N. of the Gulf of Cutch—the province of Cutch, chief town, Bhooj—is entirely insulated). What, and where is the district called the *Tarai* or *Tariyani* (*i.e.* the *Swamp*)? It is a swampy pestilential belt of great fertility (covered with a vigorous forest vegetation, the haunt of wild beasts; and thinly inhabited by a miserable people—among whom *goitre* is common), dividing the plain of the Ganges from the lower region of the Himalaya Mountains. Extending lengthways? From the banks of the Brahmaputra, alongst the foot of the mountains, to the place where the Ganges issues from them at Hurdwar. The principal rivers of Hindostan? The lower course of the Brahmaputra (1500 m. and) the Ganges (1500 m.;—in both of which the spring tides rush up with tremendous velocity: in the Hoogly branch of the Ganges at the rate of 18 m. an hour; —the head wave called the *Bore*, being, at Calcutta, sometimes 5, and in the channels between the islands at the mouth of the Brahmaputra, even 12 ft. high), the Mahanuddy, the Godávery, the Kistna or Krishna, and the Cauvery, which flow into the Bay of Bengal; the Indus (1700 m.), the Nerbudda and Taptee, which flow into the Arabian Sea; and the Looney, which flows (from Ajmeer) into the Runn of Cutch. The principal tributaries of the Ganges? The Jumna and the Sone, which flow into it on the right; and the Goomty and Goggra, which flow into it on the left. The principal tributaries of the Jumna? The Chumbul and the Betwa, both of which flow into it on the right. The principal tributary of the Indus? The Punjnud, which flows into it on the E., and pours into the united waters of the *Five Rivers*. These Five Rivers are? The Sutleje (*Hesudrus*), with its tributary the Beas (Hy-

phasis); and Chenaub (*Acesines*), with its tributaries the Rauvee (*Hydraotes*) and the Jhylum (*Hydaspes*). The principal ranges of mountains in Hindostan? The Western and Eastern Ghauts, parallel, respectively, to the Malabar' (S.W.) and Coroman'del (S.E.) coasts;—the western Ghauts (3000 to 5000 ft.) at the distance of 30 to 40 miles from the coast, extending all the way from Cape Comorin to the Taptee; and the eastern Ghauts (3000 ft.), further inland, extending from the Cauvery to the Kistnah;—the Vindhya range (2000 to 2500 ft.), north from, and parallel to, the course of the Nerbudda; the Aravulli range (3500 ft.), stretching in a N.N.E. direction through Ajmeer or Rajpootana; and the Neilgherry (or Blue) Mountains (9000 ft.) to the S. of Mysore.

The general aspect of Hindostan? The basins of the Ganges and Indus constitute two immense plains;—the country between the lower course of the Indus, and the Aravulli Mountains, is a sandy desert (interspersed towards the E. and N.E., with densely inhabited oases); the triangular region enclosed by the Aravulli and Vindhya ranges of mountains, rises gradually into a series of terrace-formed table lands, increasing in height as they advance towards the south; and Southern Hindostan (the Deccan) consists, for the most part, of one vast table land (separated from the northern table land by the Valleys of the Nerbudda and Upper Sone, and from the sea by flat tracts of very unequal breadth) sloping gradually from the W. and N.E.; the level surface of which, as well as of the northern table land, is, here and there, interrupted with isolated hills (the sites of the hill forts called *drooys*, which long served as places of retreat to those marauders who formerly wasted the country with their hostile incursions). And what as to climate? Excessively hot in the plains, though somewhat more temperate in the elevated districts; and, generally, throughout Hindostan, except in the northern Alpine regions, where the seasons occur in their more agreeable vicissitudes, there are only two seasons—the dry, when the ground is parched, and vegetation suspended; *and the wet, when* rain falls in torrents, and produces

extensive inundations. The *Monsoons*—a peculiar feature of the climate of all India, but especially of Southern India and Ceylon—are? Two opposite periodical winds, which blow each for nearly six months, and are called, respectively, the S.W. and N.E. monsoon. The S.W. monsoon continues blowing from? April till September; and during its continuance, the coast of Malabar is deluged with rain. And the N.E. monsoon blows from? October till April, and is coincident with the rainy season on the Coromandel coast; where, however, from the land being less elevated, the rains are more moderate, and the droughts of summer of longer continuance than on the Malabar coast.

The British Empire in India consists of the three Presidencies? Bengal, Madras', and Bombay. The Bengal Presidency consists chiefly of? The Lower Provinces, comprehending the territory watered by the lower courses of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra, and their tributary streams, together with the maritime district of Cuttack, on the N.W. side of the Bay of Bengal; the North-western Provinces, comprehending the plain of the Jumna, and of the Upper Ganges above the influx of the Sone; the Punjaub; the Nagpore territory; and the Indo-Chinese provinces. The most noted cities in the Lower Provinces? Calcutta (the stronghold of which—Fort William—in lat. 20 degs. 33 min. N., and long. 88 degs. 17 min. E.), the capital of the Presidency and of British India, about 100 m. above the mouth of the Hoogly (the westernmost branch of the Ganges); Moorshedabad (formerly the capital of the old Mohammedan province of Bengal*), also on the Hoogly, about 120 m. farther up; Patna, on the Ganges (about 280 m.) to the N.W., and Dacca, between the converging streams of the Ganges and the Brahmaputra (about 150 m.) to the N.E., of Calcutta; and Juggernauth (called by the natives Pooree, in the district of Cuttack), to the N.E. of (the shallow inlet called) Lake Chilka. What and where are the Sunderbunds? They are a densely wooded

* The old Mohammedan divisions (the limits of which are not accurately defined) are now, most of them, becoming obsolete.

tract occupying the most southern part of the Delta of the Ganges (as far as the salt water of the sea is carried by the tides). Having a coast extent of about ? 170 miles. And an average breadth of about ? 50 miles. The principal cities in the N.W. provinces ? Agra (the residence of the lieutenant-governor of this portion of the presidency) and Delhi (formerly the capital of the Mogul Empire) on the Jumna ; Benares (the *most Holy City* of the Hindoos, 17 m. above the influx of the Goomty), Allahabad (at the influx of the Jumna), and Cawnpore (one of the principal military stations in India, 124 m. farther up), on the Ganges ; Lucknow (the capital of the former kingdom of Oude, on the Goomty, 35 m. to the) N.E. of Cawnpore, Meerut (35 m.) to the N.E., and Ajmeer (the capital of a detached district in Rajpootana, about 220 m.) to the S.W., of Delhi. What and where is the Punjaub ? It consists chiefly of the triangular district watered by the Upper Indus and its tributary streams, the *Five Rivers*. Principal cities in the Punjaub ? Lahore, on the Rauvee ; and Amritsir (the *Holy City* of the Sikhs, 40 m. E. by N. of Lahore ; Attock, on the (E. bank of the) Indus (immediately below the influx of the Cabool River) ; and Peshawer (commanding the entrance to the Kyber Pass) on the Cabool (40 m. above Attock). The Nagpore territory (formerly the rajahdom of Berar) lies ? To the N.E. of the territories of the Nizam. Principal city ? Nagpore, between the Wurdah and Wynegunga (which unite and flow into the Godavery). The Indo-Chinese territories dependent upon the Bengal presidency, are ? Assam, a narrow district adjacent to Bengal, stretching eastward alongst the course of the Brahmaputra for upwards of 400 miles ; Chittagong and Aracan, stretching alongst the N.E. shore of the Bay of Bengal ; Pegu, which comprises the Delta of the Irrawady, together with a large inland tract ; the Tenasserim provinces to the W. of Siam, stretching along the coast from the lower course of the Saluen to 10 degs. S. lat ; and the Eastern Straits' Settlements, comprehending Pulo-Penang (Prince of Wales, or Betel-nut Island), off the W. *coast ; Province* Wellesley, opposite to it on the mainland ;

Malacca, comprehending the southernmost portion of the Malayan Peninsula; and Singapore (on a small island of the same name), to the S. of Malacca. The principal towns of Pegu? Prome, on the main stream; Rangoon, on the left branch; and Bassein, on the right branch of the Irrawady; and Pegu, to the N.E. of Rangoon, on a river of the same name. The principal town in the Tenasserim provinces? Moulmein (or, Maulmain), on the left bank (of the estuary) of the Saluen (opposite Martaban). The districts of the Bengal Presidency under the immediate superintendence of the Governor-General of India are? The Punjaub, Oude, Nagpore, Pegu, the Tenasserim provinces, and the Eastern Straits' Settlements. The governments of the North Western Provinces, and of the residue of the Presidency, are administered respectively by? The *Lieutenant*-Governor of the North Western Provinces, and by the *Lieutenant*-Governor of Bengal. The Madras Presidency (chiefly situated between 8 and 20 degs. N. lat., and 73 and 85 degs. E. long.) consists chiefly of? The peninsula to the S. of the Krishna, with the exception of Mysore and Travancore, together with the maritime district stretching alongst the western side of the Bay of Bengal, from the Krishna to Lake Chilka. The most noted seaports in the Madras Presidency? Madras, Masulipatam, and Tranquebar, on the E., and Calicut on the W. coast. And inland? Arcot (the former capital of the Carnatic,—a district comprehending the S.E. portion of the Presidency, from Cape Comorin to the Krishna, 64 m.), W. by S. from Madras (on the Palar', a river which flows into the Bay of Bengal, 40 m. to the S. of Madras); Tanjore, on the Cauvery; and Ootacamund (the "Cheltenham of India," familiarly called *Ooty*, having an elevation of 7400 ft.), on the Neilgherry Hills, the most noted sanitary station in Southern India. The Bombay Presidency (chiefly situated between 15 and 24 degs. N. lat., and 72 and 76 degs. E. long.) consists chiefly of? The western portion of Central India (extending from *Ajmeer* or *Rajpootana*, in the N., to the borders of the Madras Presidency in the S.) Its most noted cities are? Bombay (the capital of the Presidency),

on an island (connected by a causeway with the Island Salsette, which lies to the N. of it, and) separated from the W. coast by a narrow channel, constituting its harbour (in which is the island Elephanta); Surat, near (about 20 m. from) the mouth of the Taptee; Poonah (formerly the residence of the Peishwa *), inland (about 75 miles) to the S.E. of Bombay; and Ahmedabad, to the N. of the Gulf of Cambay. Scinde, a dependency of the Bombay Presidency (bearing in its general features a remarkable resemblance to Egypt, though greatly inferior in fertility) comprehends? The region traversed by the Indus to the S. of its junction with the Punjnud. Chief cities? Hyderabad, on the Indus (about 120 m. from the sea); Tatta, at the head of its Delta; and Kurachee on the S.W. coast (about 20 m. from the mouth of the westernmost branch of the Indus).

The principal *dependent* states subordinate to the Bengal Presidency are? The dominions of the Nizam,† to the S.W. of the Nagpore territory (chief cities, Hyderabad and Golconda, Aurungabad and Ellora); the districts held by the Rajpoot chiefs (Ajmeer or Rajpootana), comprehending the greater part of the Indian Desert, in the N.W. of Hindostan (principal cities, Nagore, Jessulmere, Jeypoor, Bikkanere, and Odeypoor); Scindia's territory, which lies chiefly to the E. of the Chumbul (chief cities, Gwalior and Oujein); Holkar's territory, to the N.E. of the Bombay Presidency, and intersected by the Nerbuddah (chief city, Indore); and the territories of the Bundelcund chiefs, to the S.W. of Allahabad (chief towns, Jhansi and Chatterpoor). The principal *dependent* states subordinate to the Madras Presidency? The kingdom of Mysore (chief cities, Seringapatam, on an island in the Cauvery and

* The Peishwas, originally the prime ministers and generals of the Rajah, or Chief, of the Mahrattas, assumed, one by one, the state and attributes of princes; and were, till the surrender of the last Peishwa to the British in 1818, the acknowledged hereditary *acting* chiefs of that formidable confederacy.

† Nizam—the title of the sovereign of the kingdom of Hyderabad—was originally a family name; just as Scindia, Holkar, and Guicowar, originally *names of successful* Mahratta chieftains, are now assumed as sovereign *titles by the inheritors of* their power.

Bangalore, 70 m. to the N.E. of Seringapatam), surrounded by the territory of the Madras Presidency; and Travancore (chief city, Travancore), in the S.W. extremity of the Indian peninsula. The principal *dependent* state subordinate to the Bombay Presidency? The territories of the Guicowar (chief city, Baroda), which comprehend the greater part of the peninsula of Guzerat, together with some districts to the E. of the Gulf of Cambay.

The independent states are? Cashmere (*tributary* to the extent of six shawls annually to Queen Victoria), to the N. of the Punjaub (containing the beautiful vale of Cashmere, traversed by the Upper Jhylum); and Nepaul and Bootan' (the small state of Sikkim, tributary to the British, lying between them), on the southern declivity of the Himalayas. The capital of Cashmere? Cashmere or Serinagur. Of Nepaul? Catmandoó. And of Bootan? Tassisudon.

Between Nepaul and the upper course of the Sutleje (on the lower slopes of the Himalayas—included in the Bengal Presidency) are the mountain districts? Kumaon and Simla. The town Simla (having an elevation of 7800 ft.), the most noted sanitary station in? Northern India.

Besides the British possessions in India, there are, belonging to other European powers? Goa, on the W. coast, belonging to the Portuguese; and Pondicherry, S. from Madras, and Chandernagore, on the Hoogly, belonging to the French.

Where is Ceylon (pyriform in shape, and called by the natives Cingala)? It is separated from the S.E. of Hindostan by Palk's Strait and the Gulf of Manaar (between which and Palk's Passage runs a chain of shoals, known by the name of Adam's Bridge). Its general aspect? The E. shore is bold and rocky, and the W. shore uniformly low; whilst the interior consists of an elevated table-land, crowned with lofty mountains, some of which are finely wooded, and others of them rocky and peaked. And what as to climate? Hot and moist, but with a temperature somewhat lower than that of the neighbouring continent. Chief *towns* in Ceylon? Columbo on the S.W., and Trin-

comalee on the N.E. coast; and Candy in the interior, formerly the capital of a native kingdom.

Besides the Three Presidencies and their Dependencies, and the Island Ceylon, the British possess in Asia? The Island Hong Kong, to the S.E. of the "Outer Waters" (the estuary of the Canton river—to the S.E. of which, on the Chinese mainland, opposite Hong Kong, a district called Cowloon—its capital Victoria—has lately been ceded to us, as a dependency of Hong Kong); Labuan, to the N.W. of Borneo; and Aden, a seaport, in the S. of Arabia, near the Straits of Babelmandeb.

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES IN AUSTRALASIA.

The British Settlements in Australia—"the Great South Land"—are? New South Wales, Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria, and Queensland. The limits of New South Wales? It extends N. and S. from about 29 to 37 degs. S. lat., and inland and westwards to 141 degs. E. long., where it borders on South Australia. Principal towns? Sidney and Paramatta, on Port Jackson; and Bathurst, inland (100 m.) W. from Sidney. Where is Western Australia? In the S.W. of Australia. Principal town? Perth, on the Swan River. The position and extent of South Australia? It lies to the W. of New South Wales, and extends E. and W. from 132 to 141 degs. E. long., and from the Ocean in the S. to the 26th parallel in the N. Principal towns? Adelaide, on the E. side of the Gulf of St. Vincent (at the mouth of which is Kangaroo Island, 8 m. long by 20 m. broad); and Port Lincoln, on the S.W. shore of Spencer's Gulf. Where is Victoria? To the S.E. of South Australia, and separated on the N. from New South Wales by the upper course of the Murray river. Principal towns? Melbourne, on the Yarra Yarra (about 8 m. above the Bay of Port Philip); and Geelong (54 m. S.W. of Melbourne), at the S.W. extremity of Port Philip.

Where is Queensland? To the N. of New S. Wales. The principal town in Queensland? Brisbane on (a small river of the same name which flows into) Moreton Bay. Where is Tasmania (formerly Van Diemen's Land)? S. from New South Wales, from which it is separated by Bass's Strait. Chief town? Hobart Town, towards the S. on the Derwent; and Launceston, towards the N., on the Tamar. General aspect of Van Diemen's Land? Its surface is greatly diversified, but for the most part mountainous, and interspersed with numerous lakes. Where is New Zealand? Cook's Strait, which separates the two islands of which New Zealand chiefly consists, is about 1200 miles to the E. of Bass's Strait. The northernmost of the two islands? New Ulster. The four settlements in which are? Auckland, in the N. (chief town, Auckland); New Plymouth, in the W. (chief town, New Plymouth); Hawke Bay, in the E. (chief town, Napier); and Wellington, in the S. (chief town, Wellington). The southernmost of the two islands? New Munster. Of which the three settlements are? Nelson, in the N. (chief town, Nelson); Canterbury, in the E. (chief town, Christchurch); and Ota'go, in the S.E. (chief town, Dunedin). General aspect of New Zealand? Generally mountainous, and there are several extinct and some active volcanoes. Where is Norfolk Island (to which the descendants of the mutineers of the "Bounty" were transferred from Pitcairn's Island in 1856)? About 1000 miles to the N.E. of Sidney.

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES IN AFRICA.

The most important British possession in Africa is? Cape Colony. Which comprehends? The southernmost portion of the African Continent (between 18 and 27 degs. E. long.), extending northward to the river Orange or Gariep, and having its boundary in the S.E. marked out by the course of the Keiskamma River. The general aspect

of the colony? It consists of several distinct ranges of mountains (the passes across which are called *kloofs*), rising in successive terraces, nearly parallel to each other, and to the southern coast, separated by broad elevated arid plains, called *karoos*, destitute, in the dry season, of almost every trace of vegetation. And what as to climate? Mild and salubrious.

The principal towns in Cape Colony? Cape Town (lat. of observatory 33 deg. 56 min. S., and long. 18 deg. 28 min. E.), in the S.W. of the Colony, on Table Bay, (at the base of Table Mountain, 30 m. N. of the Cape); Port Elizabeth, on Algoa Bay (an inlet 425 m. E. of the Cape of Good Hope); and Graham's Town, to the N.E. of Port Elizabeth (in the S.E. of the Colony, about 25 m. from the sea). The Aborigines of Cape Colony, by whom the servile work is chiefly performed, are called? Hottentots. The N. of the Colony, towards the Gariep river, is thinly inhabited by several pastoral tribes, of which the most noted are? the Bosjesmans or Bushmen. And still further inland are the Boshuanas (or Betchuanas). Whose chief towns are? Lattakoo and Kureechaneé. Caffraria is a name that used to be loosely applied to the S.E. of Africa, from the eastern frontier of Cape Colony to? Delagoa Bay (an inlet on the S.E. coast, a little farther S. than the parallel of the southern extremity of Madagascar). The central maritime portion of which now constitutes the British colony of? Natal. Of which the principal towns are? D'Urban, or, Port Natal, on the coast; Pieter Maritzburg (or Maritzburg) the capital, (to the N.W. of Port Natal, about 50 m.) inland. The inland region to the N.E. of Cape Colony, and to the W. of Natal, between the Ky (*yellow*) and Nu (*black*), branches of the Gariep (which, from the N.E. and S.E. respectively, unite in about 24½ degs. E. long.), has been recently formed into an independent state, under the name of? the Orange River Sovereignty. The undefined territory, separated from the N.E. of the Orange River Sovereignty by the Vaal River, (which, from the E. flows *into* the upper course of the Ky, or *Northern* branch of the *Gariep River) has* been recently acknowledged as an inde-

pendent state, under the name of ? The Trans-Vaal Republic. Caffraria *Proper* now comprehends the comparatively limited district lying between ? Cape Colony and Natal. And that portion of it lying between the Great Kei and Keiskamma Rivers, is now termed ? British Caffraria. Of which the chief town is ? King William's Town. Besides Cape Colony and Natal, the British possess in Africa ? Gambia (consisting of the island St. Mary *at* the mouth, and Macarthy Island, 127 miles *from* the mouth—of the Gambia,—together with several forts on the bank of the river), and Sierra Leóne, on the W. coast; of which the chief towns, respectively, are Bathurst (on the Island of St. Mary), and Freetown (at the mouth of the Rokelle);—Cape Coast Castle, on the Gold Coast; Fernando Po, in the Bight of Biafra; St. Helena and Ascension, in the Southern Atlantic; and Mauritius, E. from Madagascar.

BRITISH COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES IN AMERICA.

British America (between 42 and 78 degs. N. lat., and 53 and 141 degs. W. long.) is bounded ? On the N. by the Arctic Ocean; on the S. by the United States; on the E. by Baffin's Bay, Davis' Straits, and the Northern Atlantic; and on the W. by Russian America and the Northern Pacific. The general aspect of the mainland ? The greater part of it is a dreary region of lakes and rocks, rugged forests, and frozen swamps, hilly towards the E. and mountainous towards the W.; but Canada is, in general, level and fertile, though the greater part of it is still covered with interminable forests. And what as to climate ? The heat in summer, and the cold in winter are excessive; the thermometer sometimes rising, in summer, to upwards of 100 degs.; and sinking again, in winter, to 30, and even 40 degs. below zero.—The principal divisions of British America are ? Canada, Upper and Lower; New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; Labrador, British Columbia, and New Britain (formerly the Hudson's Bay Territories

or Rupert's Land); and the Islands Newfoundland, Cape Breton, Prince Edward's and Anticosti—to the S.E., and Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands—to the S.W. of the mainland.—Where is Upper Canada or Canada West? North from the United States, from which it is separated by *The Lakes;* and W. from Eastern or Lower Canada, from which it is separated by the river Ottawa. Principal towns? Toronto and Kingston, both on Lake Ontario; and Ottawa City (formerly Bytown) on the Ottawa (recently fixed upon as the legislative capital of all Canada). Where are the Falls of Niagara? They are the Falls of the river Niagara, which flows out of Lake Erie into Lake Ontario. To avoid which, a navigable communication connecting the lakes, is provided by? The Welland Canal (40 m. long). And, in like manner, to avoid the rocks and rapids of the Upper St. Lawrence, the Ottawa is connected with Lake Ontario by means of? The Rideau Canal (130 m. long.—extending from Ottawa City to Kingston). Where is Lower Canada or Canada East? E. from Western or Upper Canada, from which it is separated by the river Ottawa, and extends on both sides of the river St. Lawrence, as far as the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Principal towns? Quebec (lat. 46 degs. 19 mins. N., and long. 71 degs. 13 mins. W.), on the St. Lawrence, and Montreal, on an island at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence. Where is New Brunswick? N.E. from New England, between Lower Canada and Nova Scotia. Principal rivers? St. John's, which flows into the Bay of Fundy; and Miramichi (*pr.* shee), which flows into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the S. of Chaleur Bay (an inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to the N.E. of New Brunswick). Principal towns? Frederickstown and St. John's, both on the river St. John's.—Where is the peninsula of Nova Scotia? To the S.E. of New Brunswick, to which it is joined by the Isthmus of Chignecto (about 15 m. wide), and from which it is partly separated by the Bay of Fundy. Principal towns? Halifax (2700 m. from Liverpool—the chief naval station in British America), on the S.E. coast; and Pictou, on the N.E. coast.—What and *where is Labrador?* A bleak maritime region in the S.E. of

British America, between Hudson's Strait and the Gulf of St. Lawrence (of undefined extent inland). Its only settlement? Nain, on the E. coast.—What, and where is British Columbia? The south-westernmost division of the mainland of British America, between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific; and stretching northwards from the United States to Simpson River, (which flows into Dixon Sound, lat. 55 degs. N.) Principal city? New Westminster, or Queenborough, on the Frazer River (which flows southward through the heart of the colony into the Gulf of Georgia, opposite the S.E. extremity of Vancouver Island).—New Britain—formerly the Hudson's Bay Territories, or Rupert's Land—comprehends? All the mainland of British America, not comprehended in Canada, Labrador, and British Columbia. Its great inland sea? Hudson's Bay (1000 m. long by 600 m. broad), towards the E. The three principal Lakes? Lake Winnipeg (9000 sq. m.), Great Slave Lake (12,000 sq. m.), and Great Bear Lake (10,000 sq. m.). Its three most noted rivers? The Mackenzie River (having a course of 1000 m. from Great Slave Lake, and of more than 2000 from its remotest source, the head of the Athabasca, which takes its rise at the foot of Mount Brown, 16,000 ft.—the culminating point of the Rocky Mountains, on the E. frontier of British Columbia), the Coppermine River, and the Back (formerly Great Fish) River,—all of which flow into the Arctic Ocean. The desolate region to the E. of the lower course of the Mackenzie River, traversed by the Coppermine and Back Rivers, is known by the name of? The Arctic Highlands, or Barren Grounds, or, simply, the Barrens. The principal settlement in New Britain? York Fort, on the W. side of Hudson's Bay (about 5 m. distant, on Hayes River). Where is Newfoundland (36,000 sq. m.)? To the E. of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and separated from Labrador by the Straits of Belleisle. Its most noted promontory? Cape Race, in the S.E. Principal town? St. John's (in the S.E., 1656 m. from Valencia Island, off the S.W. coast of Ireland).—Where is Cape Breton? It forms with Newfoundland the main entrance into the Gulf of St. Lawrence; and is sepa-

rated from Nova Scotia by the gut of Canso. Principal town? Sidney. Where is Prince Edward's Island? W. from Cape Breton, and separated from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick by Northumberland Strait. Principal town? Charlottetown.—Where is Anticosti? In the mouth of the river St. Lawrence. Where is Vancouver Island (300 m. long by 55 m. broad)? Separated from the S.W. of British Columbia by the Gulf of Georgia on the S., and Queen Charlotte Sound on the N. Chief town? Victoria (on the S. coast).—Where are the Queen Charlotte Islands (N. and S.)? To the N.W. of British Columbia (about 40 m. from the mainland).

The discovery of a permeable channel amongst the numerous, desolate, inhospitable, and ice-bound islands of the arctic archipelago, to the N. and N.E. of the mainland of British America (British also by right of discovery), which had for ages baffled the utmost efforts of the most intrepid and skilful navigators, has now at length been accomplished, and the existence of a *North West Passage* from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the great nautical problem of the last 350 years thus satisfactorily demonstrated;—chiefly by the exertions of the British navigators, Parry and Maclure. Parry in 1819, penetrated due W. from the N.W. of Baffin's Bay, (74-75 degs. N.) through Lancaster Sound, Barrow's Straits, and Melville Sound, to the southern shore of Melville Island, for so he denominated a tract of land 113 degs. W., which he was the first to reach, and on which he passed the winter of 1819-20. Maclure, in 1850, penetrated through Behring's Strait, eastward as far as Baring Island, for so *he* denominated a tract of land which *he* was the first to explore; the N.E. coast of which, however, Parry had *seen*, and noted in his charts by the name of Bank's Land, which is separated from the S.W. of Melville Island by Bank's Strait, and on the E. from Prince Albert Land by the Prince of Wales' Strait. Maclure having continued his explorations there till 1853, then crossed over Bank's Strait, on the ice, to the southern shore of Melville Island,—the limit of Parry's western progress 34 years before,—thus identifying *his own* Baring Island, with the Bank's Land of Parry, and thus, also, establishing the certainty of a north-western ocean communication between the northern Atlantic, and the northern Pacific,—from Baffin's Bay, through Lancaster Sound, Barrow's Strait, Melville Sound, and either Bank's Strait or Prince of Wales' Strait, and the open western part of the Great Polar Basin to Behring's Strait.

The *northernmost land* yet reached is on the shores of the northern extension of Baffin's Bay—Smith Sound, and Kennedy Channel—which Kane of the U. S. Navy, in 1854-5, explored to the parallel of 82 degs. 12 sec. But Parry, on the ice, in the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen, in 1827, reached the parallel of 82 degs. 40 sec.—the nearest approach that has yet been made to the *North Pole*.

The southernmost land yet reached is S. Victoria Land, to the S. of New

Zealand, between 70 and 78 degs. S.; on the border of which is Mount Erebus, an active volcano, not less than 12,000 feet high, discovered in 1841, by Sir James Ross, who, a few degrees to the east of Victoria Land, reached the parallel of 78 degs. 4 sec. S.—the nearest approach that has yet been made to the *South Pole*.

Where are the West India Islands, sometimes called the Columbian Archipelago? They extend (between 10 and 28 degs. N. lat., and 59 and 85 degs. W. long.), in a curve line from Florida in North America, to the mouth of the Orinoco in South America. The general aspect of the West India Islands? Beautiful and fertile, and, for the most part mountainous,—the most remarkable elevations being the Copper Mountains in Cuba, the Cibao Mountains in Hispaniola, and the Blue Mountains in Jamaica. And what as to climate? The heat is excessive, and, but for the sea breezes, would be almost insupportable; and they are all subject to earthquakes; and are occasionally desolated with tremendous hurricanes. Principal groups of the West India Islands are? The Greater Antilles, the Lesser Antilles, and the Caribbee Islands. The Greater Antilles comprehend? Cuba, Hayti (called also Hispaniola and San Domingo), and Puerto Rico, forming the northern boundary of the Caribbéan Sea; and Jamaica, W. from Hayti. Principal town in Cuba? Havannah (on the N. W. coast). In Hayti? Port Republicain (formerly Port-au-Prince, on the W. coast.) In Puerto Rico? San Juan (on the N. coast). In Jamaica? Kingston (lat. 17 degs. 58 min. N., and long. 76 degs. 48 min. W., in the S.E.). Where are the Lesser Antilles? They lie off the N. coast of S. America. Principal of them? Curaçoa, Buen Ayre, and Margarita. Where are the Caribbee Islands? They form the eastern boundary of the Caribbéan Sea. The principal of the Caribbee Islands are? St. Kitt's, Antigua, Guadaloupe, and Dominica, which are called the Leeward Islands; and Martinque, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenáda, Tobago, Trinidad, and Barbadoes (the easternmost of the Caribbees, in lat. 13 degs. 4 min. N. and long. 59 degs. 37 min. W.), which are called the Windward Islands. Where are the Virgin Isles? To the E. of Puerto Rico. Principal of

them? Santa Cruz (or St. Croix—*pr.* Cróaw), Tortola, and Virgin Gorda. Where are the Bahâma (or Lucaya) Islands? To the N.E of Cuba. Principal of them? New Providence and San Salvador (called also Guanahani, or Cat Island).

As to the sovereignty of these Islands, Hayti is independent; Britain possesses the Bahamas, Jamaica, Tortola, Virgin Gorda, St. Kitt's, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, Trinidad, and Barbadoes;—Spain possesses Cuba, and Puerto Rico;—France possesses Guadaloupe and Martinique;—Holland possesses Curaçoa and Buen Ayre;—Denmark possesses Santa Cruz;—and Margarita belongs to the Republic of Venezuela.

Where is Guiâna (chiefly between 2 and 8 degs. N. lat., and 51½ and 60½ degs. W. long)? It is bounded on the S., S.W., and S.E. by Brazil; on the N.W. by Venezuela; and extends coastways from the Orinoco to the Oyapok. The general aspect of Guiana? The coast is flat and swampy; and the hills in the interior are covered with impenetrable forests. And what as to climate? Hot, moist, and unhealthy. Guiana is divided into British, Dutch, and French Guiana. The principal rivers and settlements in British Guiana? Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice. Principal town? George Town (on the river Demerara). Principal town in Dutch Guiana? Paramar'ibo (on the river Surinam'). In French Guiana? Cayenne (*pr.* Ky-an'—on an island formed by the river Cayenne).

Besides British America and their possessions in the West Indies and Guiana, the British possess in the New World? The Bermudas or Somers' Islands (800 m.), to the E. of S. Carolina (of which the chief is St. George's, with a town of the same name); the settlement of Belize (*pr.* leez') on the Gulf of Honduras, to the S.E. of Yucatan'; and the Falkland Islands (300 m.), E. from the southern extremity of the South American Continent.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

	Countries, etc.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Europe.	England and Wales	57,813	20,061,725
	Scotland	30,084	3,061,329
	Ireland	32,513	5,764,543
	Isle of Man and Channel Islands	318	143,779
	Soldiers and Sailors	—	303,412
	Heligoland (off the W. coast of Holstein)	5	2,500
	Gibraltar	3	17,800
	Malta and Gozzo	122	135,000
	Ionian Islands	1,100	226,700
Asia.	British India, including Ceylon and Eastern Straits' Settlements	850,000	135,000,000
	Protected Indian States	500,000	46,000,000
	Hong Kong	30	75,000
	Labuan	40	1,000
	Aden	9	40,000
Africa.	Western Africa	250	75,000
	Cape Colony	200,000	250,000
	British Caffraria	5,000	50,000
	Natal	25,000	120,000
	St. Helena	47	5,500
	Ascension	34	400
	Mauritius and its Dependencies	1,000	250,000
Australasia.	New South Wales, and Queensland (recently detached from N.S.W.)	450,000	350,000 40,000
	Victoria	90,000	550,000
	South Australia	300,000	140,000
	Western Australia	80,000	20,000
	Occupied by Native Tribes	1,900,000	200,000
	Tasmania	27,000	90,000
	New Zealand	120,000	120,000
	Norfolk Island	13	200
America.	Canada West or Upper	150,000	1,350,000
	Canada East or Lower	210,000	1,220,000
	New Brunswick	28,000	212,000
	Nova Scotia, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward's Islands	24,000	350,000
	Newfoundland	36,000	123,000
	Anticosti	2,600	100
	Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands	30,000	20,000
	Labrador	2,700,000	4,000
	British Columbia		5,000
	New Britain (formerly Rupert Land)		100,000
	West Indies, Guiana, and Honduras	100,000	1,000,000
	Bermudas Islands	20	10,000
	Falkland Islands	13,000	600
		7,964,001	217,488,588

PALESTINE.

POSITION, EXTENT, NAMES, ASPECT, CLIMATE, AND SOIL.—Palestine, constituting the S.W. portion of Syria, is situated, with respect to latitude, between ? 31 and 33½ degs. N. And, with respect to longitude, between ? 34¾ and and 36 degs. E. Is in length about ? 170 miles. And in breadth about ? 80 miles. Palestine is designated in Scripture by various appellations — viz. ? The land of Canaan (Gen. xii. 5); the Land of Promise (Heb. xi. 9); the Holy Land (Zech. ii. 12); the land of the Hebrews (Gen. xl. 15); the Land of Israel (1 Sam. xiii. 19); the Land of Judah (Is. xxvi. 1); Immanuel's Land (Is. viii. 8); and the Land of the Lord (Hos. ix. 3). In what two distinct acceptations is the name Land of Israel to be understood ? It sometimes signifies the whole country as distributed amongst, and occupied by, the *tribes* of Israel; and sometimes the territory of the *ten* tribes, forming the separate kingdom of Israel, as distinct from that of Judah. And in what three distinct acceptations is the Land of Judah to be understood ? First, as denoting the territory of the *tribe* of Judah alone; then, as the territory of the *kingdom* of Judah, distinct from that of Israel; and, after the captivity, it was used, in a loose way, for the whole of Palestine. What as to the general aspect of Palestine ? It consists of two sets of *high-lands*, having an average elevation of 2000 feet (independently of the hills), ranging north and south; between which is a deep depression, now called *El Ghor*, or *The Hollow*, gradually deepening and widening towards the south (being in the neighbourhood of Jericho, 10 miles wide). The margins of the Table-Land, on both sides of *The Hollow*, form, for the most part, abrupt declivities, which, however, in general, are more lofty and precipitous on ? The W. than on the E. side. The region of depression, during the period of Hebrew occupancy, constituted a sharp line of division between ? The western agriculturists, and the eastern or grazier tribes. And what as to the climate and soil of Palestine ? Situated about mid-*way between the Equator* and Polar Circle, it possesses, as

might be expected, a delicious climate; but the soil, which, although *still* capable, with adequate culture, of produciug almost every variety of vegetable growth, and which, in ancient times, was exuberantly fertile, has at length become sterile and unproductive, from the long continued arbitrary and capricious exactions of its rulers, and the consequent indolence and neglect of its misgoverned population. Hence it appears that this favoured land anciently possessed, in its genial climate, and soil of almost universal *adaptabilty*, an unusual self-sufficiency for the physical well-being of a people who were? To dwell alone, and not to be reckoned among the nations (Num. xxiii.—Deut. viii.)

MOUNTAINS.—Palestine Proper is bounded on the N. by the mountain ranges collectively called? Lebanon. Consisting of two parallel ridges, the more westerly (and in general the loftier) called? Libănus. And the more easterly? Antilibanus. Enclosing the fertile valley called? Cœle-Syria (*i.e.*, Hollow Syria), or the valley of Lebanon. Watered by the river? Leontes. Which flows into the Mediterranean? Five miles to the N. of Tyre. The mountain range bounding Eastern Palestine on the N. is called? Hermon. Which is a branch of? Antilibanus.

The most noted mountains *within* the limits of Canaan Proper are? Carmel (a range of hills extending in a south-westerly direction, and terminating in the promontory to the S.W. of the Bay of Acre), Tabor, Gilboa, Ebal, and Gerizzim, the mount of Olives, and Zion and Moriah. The most noted mountains within the limits of Eastern Palestine? Bashan, Gilead, and the Mountains of Abarim.

RIVERS.—The principal river of Palestine? The Jordan, flowing from the base of Antilibanus through the Waters of Merom, and the Sea of Galilee into the Dead Sea. And constituting the eastern boundary of? Canaan Proper. The Jordan has two sources—the more easterly at? Banias. And the other 4 miles to the W. of it at? Tell el Kady. Which, after a short course, unite, and flow by one stream into? Lake Huleh (*Waters of Merom*). Which also receives the waters of a parallel stream of greater length and volume, to the W. of Jordan, at present.

called ? The Hasbeiyah. But to which the name Jordan ? Has never been applied. The Jordan issues from Lake Huleh in a single broad and deep current, and about 9 miles farther down (in a direct line, but 13 following the course of the stream), enters ? The Lake of Tiberias. Between which and the Dead Sea, although the direct distance is only 70 miles, the length of its sinuous and headlong current is not less than ? 200 miles. In the course of which it is precipitated down ? Twenty-seven threatening rapids, besides others of less magnitude. And in some places attains a velocity of 10 miles an hour. The most noted *Scripture* tributary of the Jordan ? The Jabbok, which flows into it on the E. side. And N. from the Jabbok, but not mentioned in Scripture, was ? The Jarmouk (the *Hierŏmax* of the Romans). The most noted stream in Palestine that flows into the Mediterranean ? The Kishon, which flows into the Bay of Acre. The most noted of the brooks that flow into the Mediterranean to the S. of the Kishon ? The Kanah, Gaash, Sorek, and Bezor. The extreme limit of the coast is formed by ? The River of Egypt. Supposed to be a small brook that flows into the sea at ? El Arish (the ancient Rhinocolura). After the Jordan, which is the principal river that flows into the Dead Sea ? The Arnon, which flows into it on the E. And formed the southern boundary of ? Eastern Palestine.

LAKES.—The principal lakes of Palestine ? Lake Huleh, or the Waters of Merom ; Lake Tiberias, or the Sea of Galilee ; and the Dead Sea ; all in the *Ghor*, or Valley of the Jordan. What of Lake Huleh, or the Waters of Merom ? It is the northernmost of these three lakes ; is about 10 miles long from N. to S., and 5 broad from E. to W.; but the northern part of it is a mere marsh, and its waters are 100 feet above the level of the Mediterranean. What of lake Tiberias, or the Sea of Galilee (so called, as also, the Sea of Cinneroth or Chinneroth, or, the Lake of Gennesareth, from places in its neighbourhood) ? Its northern shore is 9 miles to the S. of Lake Huleh ; it is 14 miles in length from N. to S. and 8 broad from E. to W.; *its waters are beautifully* clear and swarm with fish ; it is

subject to sudden storms, and its surface has a depression of 329 feet below the level of the ocean. What of the Dead Sea (called also the Sea of Sodom, the Sea of the Plain, the East Sea, the Salt Sea, aud *Lacus Asphaltites, i.e.*, the Bituminous Lake, from the abundance of asphalt—a hard bituminous or pitchy substance, the solid form of petroleum, *rock-oil*, which in its purified state is called naphtha—that is found on its surface and on its shores)? It is 70 miles to the S. of the Sea of Galilee; is 46 miles long from N. to S., and from 5 to 12 broad; and its waters, which are of great depth, and have no outlet, are more intensely salt* and of greater specific gravity, and have a more depressed level than any other known body of water on the surface of the globe. What as to its general appearance? Enclosed, in its deep and gloomy bed, between grim, rugged, precipitous mountains, and without fish in its waters, or plants on its shores, its general aspect, in monitory keeping with its historical associations, is that of stern, unmitigated, hopeless desolation. What is the actual depression of its surface? 1312 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. So that Jerusalem, which is 2500 feet above the Mediterranean, is nearly 4000 feet above the level of the Dead Sea, although the distance in a direct line is only? 17 miles.

VALLEYS, PLAINS, etc.—The most noted *Valleys* of Palestine were? Eshcol, Achor, and Ajalon. Where is the valley of Eshcol? S.W. from Jerusalem. Where is the valley of Achor? To the N.E. of Jerusalem. Where is the valley of Ajalon? To the N.W. of Jerusalem. The most noted *Plains* in Palestine? The Plains of Moab, Mamre, and Jezreel or Megiddo. Where are the plains of Moab? To the E. of the lower course of the Jordan. Where is the plain of Mamre? To the S. of Jerusalem. Where is the plain of Jezreel or Megiddo? It lies alongst

* The waters of Lake Urumiyah, in the N.W. of Persia, are of still greater specific gravity and saltness than those of the Dead Sea:—but those of Lake Elton, in the S.E. of European Russia (about 70 m. to the E. of the Wolga, in 49 degs. N. lat.), contain the largest per centage of saline matter, and have the greatest specific gravity of any known body of water on the surface of the globe.

the course of the Kishon. Where is the *Wilderness* of Judea? To the W. of the Dead Sea.

DIVISIONS.—Palestine, in the time of the patriarchs, and onwards till the time of Moses, was inhabited by? The Canaanites, the descendants of Canaan the son of Ham, and grandson of Noah. Of whom the seven principal tribes were? The Hittites, Girgasites, Amorites, Canaanites (a name originally applied to the whole, but afterwards restricted to a particular tribe), Perizzites, Hivites, and Jebusites (Deut. vii.) When Joshua had conquered the Land, he divided it amongst? The twelve tribes of Israel. The south was allotted to? Judah, Benjamin, Simeon, and Dan. The centre to? Ephraim, the half-tribe of Manasseh *westward*, and Issachar. The north to Zebulon, Naphtali, and Asher. And the country beyond Jordan to? Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh *eastward*. After the revolt of the ten tribes, the southern part of the country was occupied by? The Kingdom of Judah. And the northern part by? The Kingdom of Israel. And in the time of our Saviour it had been divided by the Romans into four provinces—viz.? Judæa, in the S.; Samaria, in the middle; Galilee, in the N.; and Peræa Proper, the country beyond the Jordan, extending from the Arnon to the Jarmouk. Galilee was divided into? Upper and Lower Galilee. Upper (or Northern) Galilee, from its being inhabited by Syrians, Phœnicians, and other peoples besides Jews, was sometimes called? Galilee of the Gentiles. Peræa, in its widest acceptation, was the general name for? The country beyond the Jordan. Including to the N. of Peræa Proper? The more northern possessions of the Eastern Manassites, and the districts called Auranitis, Trachonitis, Ituræa, and Abilene. Four provinces not comprehended in the territory? Divided amongst the Israelites.

TOWNS.—The most noted towns in Judæa were? Jerusalem, Bethel, Jericho, Bethany, Bethlehem, and Hebron, inland; and Joppa, and Askelon, on the coast. Askelon with Gaza, Ashdod (or Azotus), Ekron, and Gath, being the five cities of? The Philistines. The chief towns in Samaria? *Samaria, Shechem,* and Shiloh, inland; and Cesarea, on

the coast. The chief towns in Galilee? Nazareth, Cana, Nain, and Kedesh-Naphtali, inland; Capernaum, and Bethsaida, on the Sea of Galilee; and Accho or Ptolemais, Tyre, and Sidon on the coast. Tyre and Sidon being the two chief cities of? The Phœnicians. The most noted towns in Peræa were? Bezer, Ramoth Gilead, Peniel, Mahanaim, Jabesh-Gilead, Golan, and Laish or Dan. The nations and peoples around Palestine were? The Edomites the inhabitants of Idumæa, to the S.; and beyond these, the Amalekites and Midianites; the Moabites, to the S.E. of the Dead Sea; the Ammonites, to the E. of Reuben and Gad; and it was enclosed on the N. and N.E. by Syria. Of which the ancient capital was? Damascus (150 miles N. by E. from Jerusalem). The entrance to Syria from Northern Palestine, through Cœ'le-Syria, or, the valley of Lebanon, being called in Scripture? The *entering in* of Hamath.

JERUSALEM.

Jerusalem (in the time of Abraham, *Salem*, of which Melchizedek was king. Gen xiv.), about 40 miles E. from the Mediterranean, and 25 W. from the mouth of the Jordan,—was built on four hills, viz., *Sion*, *Acra*, *Moriah*, and *Bezetha*. The whole foundation, indeed, was a rocky eminence, surrounded, except on the N., by an amphitheatre of hills, and having a general slope from W. to E., so that the city was fully displayed like a panorama, to those who viewed it from the elevated ground that lay to the E. of it. The site of the city was surrounded on the E., S., and W. by deep ravines. That on the E. which separated the city from the Mount of Olives was called the Valley of Jehoshaphat, southward through which flowed the Brook Cedron or Kidron. The western ravine was called the valley of Gihon; and that to the S. of the city the valley of Hinnom. Of the four hills on which Jerusalem stood, *Sion*, the southernmost and loftiest, contained the *citadel*, the *royal palaces*, and the *upper city*. *Acra*, lying to the north of *Sion*, was covered by the lower city, which was

the most considerable portion of the whole metropolis. East from *Acra* was *Mount Moriah*, on which stood the *Temple;* and *Bezetha*, on which stood what was called the *new city*, was the northernmost part of Jerusalem.

The *Temple*, first reared and dedicated by Solomon, with great solemnity—(1 Kings viii.),—was built after the model of the *Tabernacle*, but of much larger dimensions. The *Temple of Solomon*, which had been repeatedly rifled of its treasures, was utterly destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar. The *Second Temple* was built by Zerubbabel after the return from the Babylonish captivity, and this again was repaired, or rather gradually *re*built, and extended by Herod the Great, who, for nine years, from 17 B.C., employed 80,000 workmen upon it, and spared no expense to render it equal, if not superior, in magnitude and beauty, to any other edifice existing among mankind. But though Herod accomplished his original design in the time above specified, yet the Jews continued to ornament and enlarge it, expending the sacred treasure in annexing additional buildings to it; so that they might with great propriety assert that their temple had been forty and six years in building —(John ii.) The temple itself, strictly so called (which comprised the *Portico*, the *Sanctuary*, and the *Holy of Holies*), formed only a small part of the sacred edifice on Mount Moriah, which was surrounded by spacious courts, making a square of half a mile in circumference. The first, or outer court, was called the *Court of the Gentiles;* because persons, who were not Jews, were not permitted to advance any further within the sacred enclosures. Here stood the tables of the money-changers; and here, too, markets were held for the sale of incense, salt, animals, and every other article necessary for the Jewish sacrifices (Mat. xxi., Mark xi., Luke xix., and John ii.) This court was surrounded by a range of porticoes, or covered walks, of which that called *Solomon's Porch* fronted the east, towards the brook Kidron—(John x., Acts iii.) Within the *Court of the Gentiles* stood the *Court of the Israelites*, divided into two parts, the outer appropriated to the women, and the inner to the men. The *Court of the Women* was so called by the

Jews, not because none but women were permitted to enter it, but because it was their appointed place of worship, beyond which they were not permitted to proceed. The gate which led into this court from that of the Gentiles, was *the Beautiful gate* of the temple, mentioned in Acts iii.; and so called because its folding-doors, lintels, and side-posts were all overlaid with Corinthian brass. The *Court of the Israelites* was separated from that of the Gentiles by a low stone wall or partition, of elegant construction, on which stood pillars, at equal distances, with inscriptions in Greek and Latin, warning strangers, and such as were unclean, not to proceed farther, on pain of death. In this court was the treasury, mentioned in Mark xii. and John viii. From the *Court of the Women*, which was on higher ground than *that of the Gentiles*, there was an ascent of fifteen steps into the *Inner or Men's Court;* so called because it was appropriated to the worship of the male Israelites. (It is thought by some that it was on the flight of steps ascending from the *Court of the Women* to the *Men's Court* that the Levites stood and sung the "Psalms of Degrees," cxx.-cxxxiv., at the Feast of Tabernacles. In those two courts, collectively termed the *Court of the Israelites*, were the people praying for the pardon of their sins, while Zechariah was offering incense within the sanctuary (Luke i. 10). Within the *Court of the Israelites* was *that of the Priests*, who alone were permitted to enter it; and thence twelve steps ascended to the *Temple*, strictly so called, which consisted of three parts, viz., the *Portico*, the *Outer Sanctuary*, and the *Most Holy Place*. In the *Portico* were suspended the splendid votive offerings, made by pious and wealthy individuals, which are alluded to in Luke xxi. Similar offerings were common in the temples of the heathen; and in these doubtless originated the modern practice of collections at church doors. The *Sanctuary*, or *Holy Place*, was separated from the *Most Holy Place* by a double veil, which is supposed to have been the veil that was rent in twain at our Saviour's crucifixion; thus emblematically pointing out that the separation between Jews and Gentiles was abolished, and that the privi-

lege of the high priests was communicated to all mankind, who might henceforth have access to the throne of grace through the one great mediator, Jesus Christ (Heb. x.) It is necessary to observe here, that although the *Court of the Priests* was not accessible to all Israelites, as *that of Israel* was to all the priests, yet they might enter it on three several occasions, viz., for the purpose of laying their hands on the head of the animals which they offered, or of killing them, or of *waving* some part of them; and then their entrance was not by the east gate, and through the place where the priests stood, but ordinarily by the north or south side of the court, according as the sacrifices were to be slain, on the north or south side of the altar. On the north side of the temple was the *Pool of Bethesda*, to which an angel went down from time to time and troubled the waters; and whosoever then first, after the troubling of the waters, stepped in, was made whole of whatsoever disease he had (John v.) The *Pool of Siloam* (John ix.) was outside the city, east from Mount Sion. On a steep rock, adjoining the northwest corner of the temple, stood the *Tower of Antonia* (built by Herod the Great, and so named in honour of his friend, Mark Antony), a strong citadel, in which a Roman legion was always quartered. It overlooked the two outer courts of the Temple, and communicated with its cloisters by means of secret passages, through which the military could descend, and quell any tumult that might arise during the great festivals. This was *the guard* to which Pilate alluded in Mat. xxvii. 65. This citadel was *the castle* into which St. Paul was conducted (Acts xxi. 34, 35), and of which mention is made in Acts xxii. 24. As the Temple was a fortress that guarded the whole city of Jerusalem, so the tower of Antonia was a fortress that entirely commanded the Temple.

Jerusalem was taken and destroyed by the Romans, A.D. 70. Titus, the Roman general, ineffectually endeavoured to save the Temple. It was involved in the same ruin with the rest of the city; and after it had been reduced to ashes, the foundations of the sacred edifice were *ploughed up by the* Roman soldiery; thus literally ful-

filling the prediction of our Lord (and within forty years of his crucifixion), that not one stone of it should be left upon another that should not be thrown down (Mat. xxiv.) The site of Solomon's temple is *now* occupied by the most remarkable edifice in modern Jerusalem—the *mosque of Omar;* an octagonal structure, surmounted by a dome, founded by the Caliph Omar, A.D. 636. Jerusalem was rebuilt by Adrian (117-138 A.D.), and called by him Ælia Capitolina, the former of these epithets referring to Ælius, the prænomen of the emperor; the latter denoting that it was dedicated to Jupiter Capitolinus, the tutelary deity of Rome. It was greatly enlarged and beautified by Constantine (306-337 A.D.), who restored its ancient name. But ever since the destruction of Jerusalem by the Romans, the *Holy City* has been "trodden down by the Gentiles,"—subject to a succession of foreign masters—Romans, Persians, Saracens, Franks, and Turks; and never since that time have the Jewish people been collected together into any one country, into one political society, or under one form of government, but dispersed over every region of the globe, and everywhere treated with contumely and scorn. —*Horne Calmet, and Russell.*

CONTINENTAL EUROPE WITH ITS ISLANDS.

CENTRAL CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

FRANCE.

Where is France? S. by E. from Great Britain. From which it is separated by? The English Channel and the Straits of Dover. What bounds France on the N.E.? Belgium. On the E.? Germany and Switzerland. On

the S.E.? Italy. On the S.? Spain and (that part of) the Mediterranean (called the Gulf of Lion—lyong*). On the W.? The Bay of Biscay (sometimes called the Gulf of Gascony). On the N.W.? The English Channel. The two principal French Peninsulas? Bretagne (-nny) or Brittany,—the north-westernmost part of France; and the Peninsula of Cotentin (-tang'-teng) which juts northward into the English Channel, over against the middle of the S. coast of England. The most noted French headlands? Cape la Hágue, in the N.W.; and Capes Barfleur and la Hōgue, in the N.E. of the peninsula of Cotentin. The principal French river that flows into the English Channel? The Seine (sên,—420 m.) Its principal tributaries? The Marne and the Oise (wáz), that flow into it on the right; and the Yonne and the Eure (ür), that flow into it on the left. The two principal French rivers that flow into the Bay of Biscay? The Loire (l'wár,—600 m.) and the Garonne (350 m.) The principal tributaries of the Loire? The united stream of the Sarthe, the Loir (l'war), and the Ma-yenne—which flows into it on the right; and the Allier (al'-yā), the Chèr, and the united stream of the Creuse (-üz), and the Vienne—which flow into it on the left. The principal tributaries of the Garonne? The Ariège (or Arriège, ar-yèzh), the Tarn, the Lot (lō), and the Dordogne (-nny),—all of which flow into it on the right. The estuary of the Garonne, below its junction with the Dordogne, is called? The Gironde (zhî-rongd',—length

* *N.B.*—In the following *parenthetical* approximations to the current pronunciation of continental names,—let *a* be sounded as *a* in sad; *á* as *a* in far; *â* as *a* in fall; and *ā* as *a* in fate:—*e* as *e* in over; *é* as *a* in made; *è* as *e* in hen; *ē* in like manner, but broader and longer; and *ĕ* as *e* in me:—*i* as *i* in fin; *ī* as *e* in me, but shorter; and *ĭ* as *i* in fire:—*o* as *o* in jot; and *ō* as *o* in note:—*u* as *oo*, *Scottice*, in soot; *ü* in like manner, but longer; and *ŭ* as *u* in full. Also let *gh* at the beginning of a syllable have the hard sound of *g*; *gh* at the end of a syllable the sound of *gh* in the Scotch word lough; and the *y* in ny (the representative of the French *gn*) its initial sound in English. Moreover, in French names, *au* has the sound of *o* in English, but in German names, the sound of *ou* in house; and in German names *ai*, *ei*, and *ey*, have the sound of *i* in fine; *ue* or *ü*, *oe* or *ö*, the sound of the French *u* or *eu*; *eu* or *äu* the sound of *oy* in joy; and *w* the sound of the *English v*.

45 m., breadth 2 to 6 m.) The most noted river that flows into the Gulf of Lion? The Rhone (500 m.) The principal tributaries of the Rhone? The united stream of the Saône (from the N.) and the Doubs (dû—from the N.E.), which flows into it on the right; and the Isèr (î-zêr), and the Durance (du-rângss), which flow into it on the left. What river separates the E. of France from Germany? The Rhine. —— The three northernmost provinces* of France? French Flanders, Artois (art-wá), and Picardy. The two maritime provinces in the N.W., forming the southern boundary of the English Channel? Normandy, and Bre-tagne or Brittany. The four provinces, in their order, that lie to the E. of Normandy? The Isle of France, Champagne (shang-pann*y*), Lorraine, and Alsace (al-zass'). Where is Franche Compté (frángsh-kong-té)? To the S. of Lorraine. Where is Burgundy? To the S. of Champagne. Where is Lyonnais (lî-on-nè)? S.W. from Burgundy. The three provinces in the S.E. of France, bounded on the W. by the Rhone? Dauphiné (do-fî-né), Provence (pro-vángss), and Comtat d' Avignon (kong-tá-da-vēn'-yong). In the S.W. of Provence, near the mouth of the Rhone, is the shingly barren plain (120 square miles in extent) known by the name of? La Crau (crō). Where is Savoy? To the N.E. of Dauphiné. Where is Nice (nîss)? To the E. of Provence. The great central maritime province in the S. of France, bounded on N.E. by the Rhone? Languedoc (lang-ge-dok). The two provinces bordering upon the eastern Pyrenees? Rousillon (rû-sē'-yong) maritime, and Foix (f'wá), inland. The inland province bordering upon the western Pyrenees? Bearn (bé-arn'). Which is surrounded on the N., E., and W., by? Gascony. To the N. of Gascony is? Guienne (ghî-enn). The maritime district between the Gironde and the Pyrenees (comprehending the western parts of Guienne and Gascony), especially the central portion of it

* The *Provinces* of France, thirty-five in number (exclusive of Nice and Savoy), were divided at the Revolution of 1789 into eighty-five *Departments*, named chiefly from *Rivers* and *Mountains* within their boundaries; but these, *with us*, as yet, are of little historical importance.

(stretching as far as 50 m. inland ;—for the most part flat and sterile, interspersed with extensive heaths and marshes) is known by the name of ? Les Landes (*i.e.* The *Heaths*—lè-langd). The three maritime provinces between Brittany and Guienne ? Poitou (p'wá-tû), Aunis (o-nē), and Saintonge (seng-tongzh) and Angoumois (ang-gûm-wá). The western part of Poitou is known by the name of ? La Vendée (vang-dé). The two provinces to the E. of Bretagne ? Maine (mên), and Anjou (âng-zhû). Orleannais (or-le-an-nè) lies ? S. by W. from the Isle of France. And Touraine (tû-rèn) ? Between Orleannais and Poitou. The six central French provinces ? Berri, Nivernois (nî-vern-wá), and Bourbonnais (bûr-bon-nè) ; La Marche (marsh), Limousin (lî-mû'-zeng), and Auvergne (ō-vern'*y*). Of secondary French rivers (*i. e.* not tributaries of other rivers), the most noted, flowing into the English Channel, are—in Picardy ? The Somme. And in Normandy ? The Orne. And flowing into the Bay of Biscay,—in Bretagne ? The Vilaine (vî-lèn). In Saintonge and Angoumois ? The Charente (sha-rangt'). And in Gascony ? The Adour (a-dûr').——The three French seaports of nearest approach from, and over against, the S.E. angle of England ? Dunkirk, Calais (calliz), and Boulogne (bû-lonn*y*). The principal inland town in French Flanders ? Lille, on the borders of Belgium. In Artois ? Arras, towards the S.E. In Picardy ? Amiens (am-yang), on the Somme. The principal towns in Normandy ? Rouen, (rû-ang') on the Seine, *Havre*, on the N. bank of the estuary of the Seine, Caen (kâng) on the Orne, Cherbourg (shèr-bûr,—between Cape la Hágue and Cape Barfleur) on the N.W., and Di-eppe on the N.E. coast. In Bretagne ? Brest, on the N.W. coast ; Rennes (renn), on the Vilaine ; and Nantz (nângt), on the Loire. In the Isle of France ? Paris (pár-is), on the Seine, and Versailles (vèr-sālz,—10 miles), W.S.W. from Paris. In Champagne ? Trois (tr'-wá), on the Seine ; and Reims (or Rheims,—rengss), in the N.W. of the province. In Lorraine ? Nancy (nâng'-sî), in the heart of the province ; and Metz (mèss), *towards the N., on the* Mozelle. In Alsace ? Strasbourg

(stras'-bûr), on (the left bank of) the Rhine. In Franche Comté ? Besançon, (be-zâng-song), on the Doubs. In Burgundy ? Dijon (dē-zhong), in the E. of the province. In Lyonnais ? Lyons (lî-ong), at the confluence of the Rhone and the Saone. In Dauphiné ? Grenoble, on the Isère. In Provence ? Marseilles (mar-sālz) and Toulon (tû-long'), on the coast, and Aix (āz) inland, N. from Marseilles. In Comtat d' Avignon ? Avignon, on the Rhone. In Savoy ? Chamberri (shâng-berrî—in the W., between the Rhone and the Isère). In Nice ? Nice and Monáco, both on the coast. In Languedoc ? Toulouse (tû-lûz), on the Garonne ; and Alby, on the Tarn, both in the S.W. ; Nîsmes in the E. of the province (24 m. W. by S. from Avignon) ; and Montpelier (mong-pél-yā,—30 miles), to the S.W. of Nismes. In Rousillon ? Perpignan (pèr-pēn'-yâng), in the E., near the coast. In Foix ? Foix, on the Ariège. In Bearn ? Pau (pō). In Gascony ? Auch (ōsh—42 m.), W. by N. from Toulouse, and Bā-yonn'e, at the mouth of the Adour. In Guienne ? Bordeaux (bor-dō'), on the Garonne, and Montauban (mong-tō'-bâng), on the Tarn. In Poitou ? Poitiers (p'wá-tyā), towards the E. In Aunis ? Rochelle (sh,—opposite the island Ré) and Rochefort (sh—7 m. from the mouth of the Charente), both seaports. In Saintonge and Angoumois ? Cognac (co-nyack') on the Charente. In Maine ? Le Mans (mâng), on the Sarthe. In Anjou ? Angers (âng-zhā), on the united stream of the Sarthe, the Loir, and the Ma-yenne. In Orleannais ? Orleans (or-le-âng) and Blois (bl'wá), both on the Loire. In Tourraine ? Tours (tûr), on the Loire. In Berri ? Bourges (bûrzh), nearly in the centre of France. In Nivernois ? Nevers (ne-vêr), on the Loire. In Bourbonnais ? Moulins (mû-leng), on the Allier. In La Marche ? Gueret (ghé-ré). In Limousin ? Limosges (lî-mozh'), on the Vienne. In Auvergne ? Clermont (klèr-mong).——France, as to its general aspect, has its surface diversified for the most part only by ? Gentle undulations. Its only considerable mountain ranges being —the Vosges (vōzh) mountains (2000 to 4000 ft.) between ? Lorraine and Alsace. The Jura mountains

(3000 to 5000 ft.) between? Franche Comté and Switzerland. The Cevennes (se-venn') mountains (2000 to 4000 ft.) W. from? The Rhone and its tributary the Soane. And of the mountainous province of Auvergne the three most noted summits are? Mont (mong) d'or (6188 ft.), Puy (pwē) de Dome (4846 ft.), and Cantal (kang-tál,—6093 ft.).——The principal French Islands? The Channel Islands—Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark (collectively a dependency of the British Crown), N.W. from the Peninsula of Cotentin. The capital of Jersey? St. Helier (in the S.) Of Guernsey? St. Pierre (in the E.) The dangerous channel between Alderney and Cape la Hágue is called? The race of Alderney. The other French islands are? Ushant (u-shâng—Fr. Ouessant), off the N.W. coast of Brittany; Belleisle (-ēl), Noirmoutier (n'wâr-mû-tyā), Yeu (yü), Ré, and Oléron (o-lé-rong), in the Bay of Biscay; and the Hyeres (î-êr) islets (in the Mediterranean), off the S. coast of Provence.

THE GREATER GERMAN STATES.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

Where is the Austrian Empire? Towards the S. of Europe. Bounded on the N. by? The kingdom of Saxony, Prussia, and the kingdom of Poland. And on the S. by? Italy, the Adriatic, and Turkey in Europe. The great river of the Austrian empire? The Danube (1700 m., which, issuing from the Black Forest in Baden, flows through Würtemberg, Bavaria, Austria Proper, Hungary, and Turkey, into the Black Sea). Its principal tributaries within the Austrian dominions? The Theiss (tice—600 m.), which flows into it on the left; and the Drave (350 m.) and the Save (500 m.), which flow into it on the right. The most important division of the Austrian empire? Hungary towards the S.E. The Austrian provinces bordering on the N. of Hungary? Moravia, Austrian Silesia, *and Austrian Poland* or Galicia. Which are separated

from Hungary by? The Krapack or Carpathian Mountains (3000 to 6000 ft.). The Austrian provinces to the the S. of Hungary are? Slavonia and the Banat. Where is Austrian Croatia? To the S.W. of Hungary. Where is Transylvania? To the S.E. of Hungary. Separated on the E. and S. from Moldavia and Wallachia by? The Carpathian Mountains. That part of the range which forms its southern boundary being styled? The Eastern Carpathians. Where is Buckowi'na (vī)? To the N.E. of Transylvania (by some included in Austrian Galicia). The Austrian provinces to the W. of Hungary? The Archduchy of Austria (comprising—including Salzburg—the valley of the Danube, from the Inn which flows into it on the right, to the Morava or March, which flows into it on the left), and Styria (to the S. of it). Where is Dalmatia? It lies along the E. shore of the Adriatic. The Military Frontier is a narrow strip of territory (about 1000 m. in length by 20 m. of average breadth) extending (alongst the S.E. frontier of the Empire) from? The Adriatic to Buckowi'na. Constituting the defensive barrier of the Empire on the side of? Turkey. And is divided into four *generalates*, viz., those of? Transylvania, the Banat, Slavonia, and Croatia. Where is the kingdom of Illyria? Between Styria and the head of the Adriatic. And contains the provinces? Carinthia, Carniola, and Tri-este. Where is the Tyrol (including Vorarlberg, which constitutes the N.W. portion of it)? To the S. of Bavaria. Where is Bohemia? The north-westernmost province of the Austrian empire. Separated from Prussia by? The Riesen Gebirge (rē-zen-ge-bir'-ge—*i.e.*, Giant Mountains—3000 to 4000 ft.) From Saxony by? The Erz (ertz) Gebirge (*i.e.*, Ore Mountains, 2000 to 3000 ft.) And from Bavaria by? The Böhmer-Wald (valt, *i.e.*, Bohemian Forest, 3000 to 4000 ft.) mountains.——Principal cities in Hungary? Presburg (below the influx of the Morava or March, from the N.), Raab (at the influx of the Raab, from the S.), Komorn (at the influx of the Waag, from the N.), Buda-Pesth and Mohacz (-atch), on the Danube; Tokay (at the influx of the Bodrog, from the N.) and Szegedin (at the influx of

the Maros,—osh, 400 m.—from the E.), on the Theiss; Kecskemet (ketch-) and Theresianop'ol, between the Danube and the Theiss; Debreczin (debb'-ert-chin), to the E. of the Theiss (120 m. E. of Pesth); and Schemnitz, towards the N.W. of Hungary. The principal Hungarian lakes? Balaton or Platten See (in the centre), and Neusidler (noi-) See (in the N.W. of that part of Hungary which is bounded on the N. and E. by the Danube). Chief towns in Moravia? Brünn. In Austrian Silesia? Troppau (-ou). In Austrian Poland or Galicia? Leopold or Lemberg, near the centre; and Cracow (on the Vistula), and Wieliczka (vî-litch'-ka—a few miles to the S.E. of Cracow), in the N.W. of the province. Principal town in Slavonia? Peterwardein, on the Danube. In the Banat? Tem'eswar (-sh-). Chief towns in Austrian Croatia? Agram, on the Save; and Fiume (fyû-mé), at the head of the Gulf of Quarnero (the principal outlet for the produce of Hungary). Principal towns in Transylvania? Clausenburg, towards the N.W.; Hermanstadt, in the S.; and Kronstadt, in the S.E. Chief town in Buckowina? Czernovitz (Tchern'ovitch). Chief cities in the Archduchy of Austria? Vienna, the capital of the empire, and Lintz, on the Danube; and Salzburg, on the Salza (an affluent of the Inn). Chief towns in Dalmatia? Zara, Spalátro, Ragusa, and Cattáro—all on the Adriatic. The chief town in Styria? Gratz (on the Mühr, a tributary of the Drave). The chief town in Carinthia? Klagenfûrt. In Carniola? Laybach (lī-bagh)—the capital of the kingdom of Illyria (about 25 m. to the eastward of the quicksilver mines of Idria; and about the same distance northward, from Lake Zirknitz, famous for the periodical ebb and flow of its waters, which sometimes entirely disappear). In Trieste? Trieste (the principal Austrian seaport), at the head of the Adriatic. Principal towns in the Tyrol? Innsbrück, in the N. (on the Inn); and Trent, in the S. (on the Adigé). Principal city in Bohemia? Prague, in the centre, on the Moldau, a tributary of the Elbe. (As for Venetia, still—1862—styled a province of the Austrian empire, *see* Italy).——*As to the general aspect* of the Austrian empire—Bohemia

is? An elevated plateau of undulating surface, with a general slope towards the centre of the country. Galicia, Hungary, and the western part of the Banat, are? Vast plains. Moravia, Transylvania, Buckowina, and the eastern part of the Banat are traversed by? The forest-clad ramifications of the Carpathians. And the greater part of the south-western portion of the empire is overspread by the massive and rugged ranges of? The Central and Eastern Alps. Of which the best defined (ranges) are the Central Tyrolese Alps which traverse the Tyrol from? The S.W. to the N.E. (of which the most noted elevations are Ortler Spitz—12,852 ft.—near the western, and the Gross Glockner—13,100 ft.—at their eastern extremity). The Noric Alps (8000 to 9000 ft.), which extend from? The N.E. of the Tyrol to the Danube, near Vienna. And the Julian Alps (5000 to 7000 ft.), which, stretching eastwards from the N.E. of Venetia, separate into two branches, one of which forms the water-shed between? The Drave and the Save. And the other the water-shed between? The upper Save and the Adriatic. And at length merges in? The Dinaric Alps.

THE KINGDOM OF PRUSSIA.

Where are the connected Prussian States? S. from Mecklenburg and the Baltic, and W. from the Russian Empire. A deep bay of the Baltic, towards the E. of the Prussian coast line, is known by the name of? The Gulf of Dantzig. The three great Prussian lagoons? The Curischê Haff (*i.e.* the bay of the Cures, so called from a people of that name who once dwelt on its shores; and separated from the Baltic by a long narrow strip of low sandy land, called the Curischê Nehrung), in the E.; the Gross, or Stettin'er Haff, towards the W.; and the Frischê Haff (so called from the freshness of its waters; and separated from the Baltic by the Frischê Nehrung), communicating with the Gulf of Dantzig. The narrow passage from the Baltic into the Curischê Haff is known by the name of? The Memel Deeps. And that into the

Frisché Haff by the name of? The Gatt. The principal rivers that flow through the connected Prussian States? The Memel, or Niemen (nyemm'en, 400 m.), which flows into the Curisché Haff; the Prégel (120 m.), which flows into the Frisché Haff; the Vistula (650 m.), which flows partly into the Frisché Haff, and partly into the Gulf of Dantzig; the Oder (600 m.), which flows into the Stettiner Haff; and the Elbe (650 m.,—45 m. to the N. W. of the mouth of which is Heligoland or Helgoland, a rocky islet, about 5 sq. m. in area, belonging to Britain), which flows into the German Ocean. The principal tributary of the Oder? The Warta, from the S.E., which flows into it on the right. The principal Prussian tributaries of the Elbe? The Havel, from the N., which flows into it on the right; and the Saalé (z), from the S., which flows into it on the left. The principal affluent of the Havel? The Spree (sprā), from the S.E., which flows into it on the left. The Prussian provinces bordering on the Baltic? Prussia Proper, consisting of E. and W. Prussia; and Pomerania. The principal Pomeranian islands are? Usedom (us-e-dom), and Wollin (vol-lēn', separating the Stettiner Haff from the Baltic), and Rügen (to the N.W. of Usedom). The two Prussian provinces bounded on the E. by the Kingdom of Poland? Posen or S. Prussia, and Silesia. West from Posen is? Brandenburg. And W. from Brandenburg is? Prussian Saxony. The principal towns in E. Prussia? Königsberg, on the Pregel; Tilsit, on the Niemen; and Memel, at the entrance of the Curisché Haff. In W. Prussia? Dantzig, near the mouth of the western branch of the Vistula; Elbing, on a small stream of the same name, which flows into the southernmost part of the Frisché Haff; and Thorn, on the confines of the Kingdom of Poland, also on the Vistula. In Pomerania? Stettin', at the mouth of the Oder; Stralsûnd, opposite Rügen; and Swinemünde (svîné-mün-dé), the outport of Stettin', in the island Usedom. In Rügen? Bergen (-ghen). In Posen? Posen, on the Warta. In Silesia? Breslau, on the Oder. Chief cities in Brandenburg? *Berlin (-lēn'), the capital* of the Prussian monarchy, on the

Spree; Potsdam on the Havel; and Frankfort on the Oder. Principal towns in Prussian Saxony? Mag'deburg, on the Elbe; Hallé, on the Saalé; and Erfûrt, towards the S.W., near the confines of the province. Where are the detached Prussian States? In the W. of Germany, separated from the connected Prussian States by Hanover and Hesse Cassel. The principal river that flows through them? The Rhine (760 m.—formed by the junction of the Vorder and Hinter Rhine, which take their rise in the Swiss Alps, to the E. and S.E. of the St. Gothard group—the united stream of which flows E. by N. to near Coire, the capital of the Grisons, and then northward to Lake Constance;—on emerging from which its general course is westward, as far as Basle, where it forms a great bend, and then, by a lengthened general northern and north-western course, flows at last, by several mouths, into the German Ocean:—above Basle it is called the Upper Rhine; from Basle to Cologne the Middle Rhine; and in the remainder of its course, to its several mouths, the Lower Rhine). The principal tributaries of the Rhine within the limits of the detached Prussian States? The Mozelle, from the S.W. on the left; and the Lippé, from the E., on the right. How are the detached Prussian States divided? Into Westphalia (in the N.E.) and Rhenish Prussia (in the S.W.) Principal town in Westphalia? Münster. Principal cities in Rhenish Prussia? Coblentz (at the influx of the Mozelle, and opposite the strong hill fortress of Ehrenbreitstein), Bonn, Cologne, and Düsseldorf, on the Rhine; Treves (trāv), on the Mozelle; Aix-la-Chapelle (āz-la-shapell), near the Belgian frontier (40 m. W. by S. from Cologne), and Elberfeld and Barmen (contiguous, 15 m.), E. from Düsseldorf (which is their shipping port). The general appearance of the connected Prussian States? Flat throughout, and, towards the E., literally sparkling with lakes. Of which the most noted is? Spirding See (zā), in the S.E. of East Prussia. The general appearance of the detached Prussian States? Hilly, but not mountainous.

THE SMALLER GERMAN STATES.

SOUTHERN.

BAVARIA.—Where are the connected Bavarian States? In the S. of Germany, between Bohemia and Würtemberg. The principal rivers of Bavaria? The Danube (which flows eastward through the heart of the country), and the Maine (mīne, in the N., which has a westward course). The principal Bavarian tributaries of the Danube? The Lech (Lêgh), the Iser (or Isar,-ēz), and the Inn, which flow into it on the right; and the Altmühl and the Naab, which flow into it on the left. The principal Bavarian tributary of the Maine? The Regnitz (formed by the junction of the Rednitz and the Pegnitz), which flows into it on the left. The principal Bavarian lake? Chiemsee, in the S.E. (between the Inn and the Salza). The principal cities of Bavaria? Münich, the capital, on the Iser; Augsburg (ōz-burg—Germ., Aughs-burgh), on the Lech; Ratisbon (or Regensburg) on (the right bank of) the Danube (E. from the influx of the Naab, and right opposite the influx of the Regen;—6 m. to the E. of which, on the brow of a hill overhanging the N. bank of the Danube, is the Walhalla, inaugurated in 1842—a magnificent temple of white marble, after the model of the Parthenon of Athens, built for the reception of the statues and busts of the worthies of Germany); Würzburg (near the N.W. frontier; Wirts'burg—Germ., Vürts'burgh) on the Maine; Bamberg, on the Regnitz (3 m. from its influx with the Maine); and Nürnberg (Eng., Nuremberg), on the Ludwig Canal, which connects the Altmûhl with the Regnitz. Where is the detached part of Bavaria? On the left bank of the Rhine, N. from Alsace. Chief town? (Speyer, or) Spire (on the Rhine).

WURTEMBERG.—Where is Würtemberg (wirt-em-berg; Germ., vür'tem-bergh)? In the S.W. of Germany, between Bavaria and Baden. Principal rivers? The Danube (in the S., which, here, flows in a north-eastern direction), and *the Neckar (in the* N.W., which, here, flows northward).

Principal cities? Stuttgart (û) *near* (about 1½ m. to the W. of), and Tubingen *on* the Neckar; and Ulm on the Danube (where it enters Bavaria).

BADEN.—Where is Baden? In the S.W. of Germany, between France and Würtemberg. The principal river? The Rhine, which constitutes its western and southern frontier. Principal cities? Carlsruhé, the capital, towards the N. (about 4 m. to the E. of the Rhine); Man'heim (-hīme), at the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine; and Constance, on the Swiss side of lake Constance.

NORTHERN.

KINGDOM OF HANOVER.—Where is the Kingdom of Han'over (Germ., han-o'-ver)? In the N.W. of Germany, between Holland and Prussia. Principal rivers? The Weser (vā), formed by the union (at Münden, 15 m. S.W. of Göttingen) of the Fulda (from the Rhon Gebirge) and the Werra (from the Thuringian Forest), which flows into the German Ocean; and the Ems, which flows into Dollart Bay. The principal tributary of the Weser? The Aller (from the S.E.), which flows into it on the right. The principal affluents of the Aller? The Leine (līne) and the Ocker, which flow (northward) into it on the left. The principal cities in the Kingdom of Hanover? Hanover, the capital, and Göt'-ting-en on the Leine; Emden, on Dollart Bay; Celle (or Zell), on the Aller; Osnabrück (or Osnaburgh), S. from Oldenburg; and Claust*h*al, in the Hartz.

OLDENBURG.—Where is the Grand-duchy of Oldenburg? Towards the N.W. of the Kingdom of Hanover, by which it is bounded on the E., S., and W. Chief town? Oldenburg (on the Hünte,—an affluent of the Weser). A deep gulf in the middle of its coast line is known by the name of? The Ja*h*d*e* (y-). A small territory on which (recently acquired by purchase, and on which a naval station is in process of erection) is the only portion of sea-coast possessed by Prussia beyond? The shores of the Baltic.

BRUNSWICK.—Where is the Duchy of Brunswick? It consists of several detached districts towards the S. and S.E. of the kingdom of Hanover. Chief towns? Brunswick and Wolfenbüttel, both on the Ocker.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.—Where is the Grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (Schwā-rēn')? In the N. of Germany, between Holstein and Pomerania. Chief towns? Schwerin, in the W., on lake Schwerin; Rostock, on the Warnow, and Wismar and Warnemünde (8 m. to the N. of Rostock, of which it is the outport), on the Baltic.

CENTRAL.

KINGDOM OF SAXONY.—Where is the Kingdom of Saxony? To the N.W. of Bohemia. Principal cities? Dresden, the capital, on the Elbe; and Leipzig, in the N.W.

HESSE DARMSTADT.—Where is the Grand-duchy of Hesse (hess:—Germ. hessen) Darmstadt? N.E. from the detached part of Bavaria. And consists of two nearly equal, separated portions, viz.? South and North. The most noted cities in the southern portion of Hesse Darmstadt? Darmstadt, the capital (15 m.) S. from Frankfort; and Mayence or Mentz, on (the left bank of) the Rhine, nearly opposite the influx of the Maine. And the principal town in the northern portion of Hesse Darmstadt? Giessen, in the W.

NASSAU.—Where is the Duchy of Nassau? W. from the northern portion of Hesse Darmstadt. Chief town? Wisbáden, in the S.

HESSE CASSEL.—Where is the Electorate of Hesse Cassel? To the N.E. of Hesse Darmstadt. Chief city? Cassel, on the Fulda.

SAXE WEIMAR-EISENACH.—Where is the Grand-duchy of Saxe (Germ. Sachsen) Weimar-Eisenach (ī'-zen-agh)? It consists of several detached districts between (the Kingdom of) Saxony, and Hesse Cassel. Its chief cities? Weimar (the literary capital of Central Germany), towards the N.E.; and Eisenach, in the N.W. (at the north-eastern *extremity of the* Thuringian Forest).

PETTY GERMAN STATES.

The chief towns—those consequently, which indicate, approximately, the position of the Petty German States—are? Meiningen (mī'-ning-en), S. by E. from Eisenach; and Hildburghausen, S.E. from Meiningen,—both on the Werra; and Saalfield, S. from Weimar, on the Saale—chief towns of the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen-Hildburghausen-Saalfield;—Coburg, near the northern boundary of Bavaria; and Gotha, between Erfûrt and Eisenach—chief towns of the Duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha:—and Altenburg, S. from Leipzig, chief town of the Duchy of Saxe-Altenburg.—Greitz, S. by W. from Altenburg, capital of the Principality of Reuss (roiss)-Greitz; and Schleitz, W. by S. from Greitz, the capital of Reuss-Schleitz.—Rudolstadt (on the Saale), N. from Saalfield, chief town of the Principality of Schwarzburg (shwarts)-Rudolstadt; and Sonderhausen, N. by W. from Erfûrt, chief town of the Principality of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen.—Dessau (on the Mülde, near its confluence with the Elbe), S.E. from Magdeburg, chief town of the Duchy of Anhalt-Dessau; Bernburg (on the Saale), S. from Magdeburg, chief town of the Duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg; and Köthen, S.E. from Bernburg, chief town of the Duchy of Anhalt-Köthen.—Sigmaringen, N. of Constance, on the Danube, chief town of the Principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; and Hechingen, N.W. from Sigmaringen, chief town of the Principality of Hohenzollern-Hechingen.—Detmold, E. from Münster, chief town of the Principality of Lippe-Detmold:—and Bückeburg (bük'-ke-burgh) N. by E. from Detmold, chief town of the Principality of Lippe-Schaumburg:—Strelitz, in the S.E. of Mecklenburg, chief town of the Grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz:—Ar'olsen, W. by N. from Cassel, chief town of the Principality of Waldeck Pyrmont:—Homburg, N. by W. from Frankfort-on-the-Maine, chief town of the Landgraviate of Hesse-Homburg:—and Vadûtz, on the Rhine, between Switzerland and the Tyrol, chief town of the Principality of Leichtenstein.

THE FREE CITIES OF GERMANY.

The four Free cities of Germany are? Hamburg, on the Elbe; Bremen, on the Weser; Frankfort, on the Maine; and Lubeck, on the Trave, which flows into the Gulf of Lubeck.

The general aspect of that portion of Germany, not included in the Austrian and Prussian dominions? Flat in the N., hilly in the centre, and the greater part of the southern portion of it consists of a table-land, having an average elevation of about 1500 ft. above the level of the sea, intersected in various directions by elevated ranges of hills, and enclosed on the S., E., and W., by ranges of lofty mountains. Its southern mountain-wall consists of? The northern slopes of the Rhætian Alps. Its eastern of? The

Böhmer-Wald. And its western of? The Schwarzwald, or Black Forest (culminating point, 4675 ft.), which stretches N. and S. (through Baden), from Waldshut (about midway between Basle and Schauffhausen), on the Rhine, to Heidelberg, on the Neckar. The principal elevations in the hilly region of the centre? The Harz, in and to the S.E. of Hanover (running E.S.E., and W.N.W., about 55 m. in length;—culminating point, the Brocken, in Prussian Saxony, 3740 ft.); the Thuringer Walt (tu'-ring-er-valt), or Thuringian Forest (culminating point, 3075 ft.), about 60 m. to the S. of (and having the same general direction as) the Harz range; the Rhön Gebirge (3000 ft., separated from the Thuringian Forest by the valley of the upper Werra), in the N.W., and the Fichtel Gebirge (3461 ft., having nearly the same general direction as the Bohmer-Wald mountains), in the N.E. of Bavaria; the Westerwald (2847 ft.), in the N.W., and the Taunus (2848 ft.), in the S.E. of Nassau; and the Vogels-Gebirge (2430 ft.), in the N.E., and the Oden-wald (2300 ft.), in the S.E. of Hesse Darmstadt. The principal mountains in Rhenish Bavaria? The northern extension of the Vosges mountains.

SWITZERLAND, BELGIUM, HOLLAND, AND DENMARK.

SWITZERLAND.

Where is Switzerland? To the S.W. of Germany, with France on the W., and Italy on the S. The Divisions of Switzerland, twenty-two in number, are called? Cantons. The principal rivers are? The Aar, which flows into the Rhine; and the Rhine itself, the Rhone, the Inn, and the Ticino, which take their rise in Switzerland. The most noted lakes? Geneva and Neufchâtel (nü-sha-tel'), in the W.; Constance (or Boden-see), in the N.E.; Lugano, in the S., between Lake Maggiore and Lake Como; Lucerne (the lake of the "Four Forest Cantons," viz., Schweitz, Uri, Underwalden, and Lucerne), in the heart of Switzerland; and Zurich (k), to the N.E. of Lucerne. The chief towns in Switzerland are? Geneva (on the Rhone, at the S.W. extremity), and Lausanne (Lo-zann'), on (the N. shore of) the Lake of Geneva; Basle (Bál) and Schaffhausen (shaff-hou'-zen), in the N., on the Rhine; Berne, towards the W., on the Aar; and Neufchâtel, Lucerne, and Zurich, on the lakes of the same

name. The general aspect of Switzerland? The most mountainous country in Europe. Two-thirds of it being overspread by? The ramifications of the Alps. The vast fields of ice and frozen snow in the upper valleys of which are termed? Glaciers.* The loftiest and best-defined ridges of the Swiss Alps are those which, radiating from the St. Gothard Group —the sources of the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Ticino— enclose? The valley of the upper Rhone, called the Valais (va-lā); and the valleys of the upper Rhine and Inn, called, collectively, the Grisons (grē-zong). The range that forms the northern boundary of the Valais is called? The Bernese Alps. And that portion of the Grisons which compre-

* *Glaciers* are those fields of ice or frozen snow, that, in the course of ages, have accumulated in the valleys and on the slopes of lofty mountains, and which, when land-locked, are mere ice lakes; but the glaciers of the Alps, as the Alpine valleys are all inclined planes, have an imperceptible, but constant and steady, downward motion; and in their slow but irresistible progress, bear before them immense masses of rock and soil; and on the splitting of the ice, from a change of weather, or in consequence of unequal pressure on an uneven bottom, shake the very hills, with a noise rivalling the loudest thunder. *Avalanches* are *snow-slips* that occur in all mountain regions where snow accumulates, but especially among the Alps, owing to the steepness of their declivities. They are of four kinds. *Drift* or *loose-snow* avalanches take place when heavy snow has fallen in the upper region of the mountains during still weather, and when this accumulated mass, before it acquires consistency, is put in motion by a strong wind. *Rolling* avalanches are such as take place after a short thaw, when a portion of the clammy adhesive snow gets detached, and, rolling over, descends the inclined plane with an ever-accelerated velocity, and, increasing in bulk at every revolution, covers or carries away everything it encounters, trees, forests, rocks, houses, and even whole villages. *Sliding* avalanches are those which originate on the lower and less steep declivities, when, after a long thaw, the layers of snow which are nearest the ground are melted, and the whole snowy mass begins to move slowly down the slippery incline, carrying before it everything that is too weak to withstand its pressure. *Ice* or *glacier* avalanches are portions of ice which formerly constituted part of a glacier, but which, loosened by the summer heat, are detached from the principal mass, and descending with a thundering noise, are broken into small pieces by the rocks which they meet in their progress; and appear, when seen from a distance, like a mighty cataract. And not less formidable and destructive than avalanches in these mountain regions are *land-slips*, when, owing to the expansive force of water in freezing, or to other natural causes, large masses of earth and rock are loosened from the sides of the mountains, and precipitated into the valleys, sometimes by a gradual descent, and at other times with sudden and overwhelming violence.

hends the valley of the upper Inn, is called? The Engadine. The canton of Tessin or Ticino, from being situated on the S. or Italian side of the great barrier range of the Alps, is sometimes called? Italian Switzerland.

BELGIUM.

Where is Belgium? N.E. from France, and S. from Holland. Principal rivers? The Scheldt (200 m.), with its tributary the Lys (ē); and the Meuse (*Dutch*,—Maese or Maas, 550 m.), with its tributary the Sambre (sangbr,—all of which have their rise in the N.E. of France). The Belgian provinces bordering upon France? West Flanders, Hainault (Hā-nō), Namûr, and (Belgian) Luxemburg. The central and metropolitan province of Belgium is? South Brabant. And bounding S. Brabant on the W., N., and E., are the provinces? East Flanders, Antwerp, (Belgian) Limburg, and Liege (lî-āzh). Principal city in S. Brabant? Brussels, the capital of Belgium. In E. Flanders? Ghent (gang), at the confluence of the Lys with the Scheldt. In Antwerp? Antwerp, on the Scheldt. In Liege? Liege, on the Meuse. In Namur? Namur, at the confluence of the Sambre with the Meuse. In W. Flanders? Ostend, about the middle of the Belgian coast line; and Bruges (Brûzh, 12 m.)—E. from Ostend. In Hainault? Mons (mong). Belgian Limburg in the N.E., and Belgian Luxemburg in the S.E. contain? No towns of importance. The general aspect of Belgium? Level for the most part, but overspread, towards the S.E., with forest-clad hills.

HOLLAND.

Where is Holland (or the kingdom of the Netherlands)? To the N.W. of Germany; bounded on the S. by Belgium, and on the W. and N. by the German ocean. Its great inland sea? The Zuyder Zee (zoider-zā,—*i.e.*, South Sea, in contradistinction from the North Sea or German ocean, of which, however, it is only a bay). At the entrance of *which are the islands*? Texel, Vlieland, Ter-Schelling, and

Ameland. The most noted bay in Holland? The Lauer Zee (lov-er-zā), in the N. Where is Dollart Bay or the Dollart? Between the N.E. of Holland, and the N.W. of Hanover. The principal rivers in Holland? The lower courses of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt. The principal islands in the S.W. of Holland, formed by the mouths of these rivers? Ysselmondé; Voorne (vōr-né), Beyerland (by-), Goree (-ā), and Overflakee (ā); Schouwen (shou-ven), Tholen, N. and S. Bé-ve-land, and Wal-cheren (Val'-ker-en). The last five of which form the principal part of the province of? Zealand. Of which the two principal towns are? Middleburg and Flushing—both in the island Walcheren. And E. from Zealand is? N. Brabant. Of which the chief town is? Bois le Duc (Bwá-le-duk'—in the N. of the province, 3 m. to the S. of the Maese). Holland Proper (consisting of S. Holland and N. Holland), the most important division of the kingdom, comprehends? All the western maritime district to the N. of Zealand. Its chief cities? Amsterdam, the capital, on the S. bank of the Wye (an inlet of the Zuyder Zee, at its S.W. extremity); Rotterdam (on the N. bank of the more considerable of the channels formed by the united waters of the Meuse and the Rhine), and Dort (or Dordrecht, on an island in the Meuse, 10 m. to the S.E. of Rotterdam), in the S.; Briel, in the island Voorne; the Hāgue, Leyden (ī), and Haarlem (har'-lem), near the W. coast; and the Helder (Hell-door, so called because of the enormous pressure of the sea upon it, especially during the prevalence of N.E. winds), at the northern extremity of the peninsula which forms the western boundary of the Zuyder Zee (on the S. side of the channel, called Mars-Diep, 2 m. across, which separates the mainland from the Texel). Other less important towns in Holland Proper are? Schiedam (shē-dam'), Delft (fully pronounced), Gouda, and Zaandam (zan-dam'). Besides N. Holland, which are the provinces bordering upon the Zuyder Zee? Utrecht (yû-trecht'), Guelderland, Overyssel, and Friesland. Principal town in Utrecht? Utrecht (20 m. to the S.E. of Amsterdam). In Guelderland? Arnheim, on the Rhine. In Overyssel?

Zwolle, to the E. of the Yssel (a northern offshoot of the Rhine which flows into the E. of the Zuyder Zee). In Friesland? Leeuwarden (lé-war'-den), towards the N.W. of the province. The two provinces in the N.E. of Holland? Gron'-ing-en and Drenthe. The chief towns of which, respectively, are? Groningen and Assen. Dutch Limburg and Dutch Luxemburg are situated respectively? To the N.E. and S.E. of Belgium. The chief town of the former? Maestricht (on the left bank of the Meuse). And of the latter? Luxemburg (in the S. of the province). The general aspect of Holland? The flattest country in the world, —many parts of it even lower than the level of the ocean. The king of the Netherlands, in virtue of being Grand Duke of (Dutch) Luxemburg, (hilly and entirely detached), ranks as? One of the sovereign princes of Germany.

DENMARK.

What does the kingdom of Denmark chiefly consist of? The Peninsula of Jutland, Sleswick, and Holstein (including Lauenburg (ou) to the S.E. of Holstein), on the continent; and the islands Zealand and Funen (fû), in the Baltic. The most noted promontory? The Skagen or Skaw—the northern extremity of Jutland. The principal Danish river? The *Eyder* (which flows into the German ocean), between Sleswick and Holstein. Jutland is bounded on the N. and N.E. by? The Skag'-ger-rack and the Cat'-tegat. Called collectively? The *Sleeve*. The general flat surface of continental Denmark is diversified by several deep inlets of the sea, of which the most extensive is? Lym Fiord, in the N. of Jutland, which stretches across the peninsula, from the German Ocean to the Cattegat. The two chief towns in Jutland? Aalborg and Aarhuus. In Sleswick (S. from Jutland)? Sleswick and Flensburg. In Holstein (S. and S.E. from Sleswick)? Al'tona, in the S. (on the Elbe); and Keil, in the N., on (a bay of) the Baltic (which by means of the Eyder, supplemented by a canal, has a direct navigable communication with the German Ocean). In Zealand? Copenhagen, the capital of

Denmark; and Elsinore, on the N.E. coast; and Roeskilde (20 m. W.S.W. of Copenhagen), inland. Principal town in Funen? Od'ensé (on Odense fiord, in the N.E.) What separates Zealand from Sweden? The Sound. Zealand from Funen? The Great Belt. And Funen from continental Denmark? The Little Belt.

After Zealand and Funen, which are the more considerable of the Danish islands? Bornholm, to the S. of Sweden; Femern, off Holstein; Alsen, off Sleswick; Falster and Móen, to the S. of Zealand; Aeroe and Taasinge, to the S. of Funen; Amak or Amager, to the S. of Copenhagen; Laaland and Langeland, forming the southern outlet of the Great Belt; Samsoe, opposite its northern outlet; and Anholt and Lessoe, in the Cattegat. And the islands of the Danish Archipelago, like the mainland, are, for the most part? But little elevated above the level of the sea.

Islands in the Northern Atlantic subject to Denmark? Iceland and the Faroe Isles (mountainous and rugged—Iceland touching the Arctic circle—700 m. W. from Norway, and 200 m. E. from Greenland; and the Faroe Isles 180 m. N.W. of the Shetlands). Chief town in Iceland? Reikiavik, near the S.W. coast. Towards which quarter, also are? Mount Hecla, and the Geysers. The King of Denmark, in virtue of being Duke of Holstein (and Lauenburg), takes rank, like the King of the Netherlands, as a member of The Germanic Confederation.

THE THREE GREAT SOUTHERN EUROPEAN PENINSULAS.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Spain and Portugal, sometimes termed collectively The Peninsula, and sometimes the Spanish Peninsula, constitute? The westernmost of the three great southern European peninsulas, and the south-westernmost portion of Continental Europe.

SPAIN.—Where is Spain? E. from Portugal, and S.W.

from France (and comprehends about five-sixths of the whole peninsula). What mountains separate France from Spain? The Pyrenees (7000 to 9000 ft., which, on the Spanish side, are rugged and precipitous; but which, on the side of France, rise by a gradual and easy ascent). The most noted promontories of Spain? Ortegal' and Finisterre, in the N.W.; Trafal'gar (or, Trafalgar'), in the S.W.; De Gata, Palos, and St. Martin, in the S.E.; and Cape Tarifa (15 m. W.S.W. of Gibraltar), the southernmost point of Spain (and also of Continental Europe, being full 20 m. farther S. than Cape Matapan). The principal Spanish rivers that flow into the Atlantic? The Minho (-yo,—180 m.), the Douro (400 m.), the Tagus (520 m.), the Guadiána (gwa,—450 m.), and the Guadalquivir (-kevēr,—280 m.) And into the Mediterranean? The Ebro (350 m.), the Guadalaviar (130 m.), the Xucar (hû,—200 m.), and the Segura (170 m.) The interior of the Spanish Peninsula consists of? A table land, 2000 ft. above the level of the sea. Supported on the N. by a western prolongation of the Pyrenees, called? The mountains of Asturias (4000 to 6000 ft., which run nearly parallel to the Bay of Biscay). And on the S. by? The Sierra Morena (2000 to 4000 ft.) Which forms also the northern boundary of the basin of? The Guadalquivir. The interior of the table land is traversed by two other parallel ranges, called? The Sierra Guadarama (4000 to 5000 ft.), and the Sierra Toledo (3000 to 5000 ft.) And the southern boundary of the valley of the Guadalquivir is formed by? The Sierra Nevada (which runs nearly parallel to the Mediterranean, generally from 6000 to 9000 ft. high, but many of its peaks are covered with perpetual snow, whence its name). The north-westernmost province of Spain? Galicia (the native inhabitants of which are called Gallegos). The principal cities in Galicia? Santiago, inland, and Ferrol and Corunna (û), seaports. The three maritime provinces between Galicia and the French frontier? Asturias, Old Castile (-tēl), and Biscay (comprehending the three Basque provinces, viz., Biscay Proper, Guipuzcoa, and Alava, the inhabitants of which speak a peculiar language called

Euscarra—the Euscarian or Basque). Principal city in Asturias? Oviedo, inland. In Old Castile? Burgos, Segovia, and Valladolid' (val-ya-), inland, and Santander, on the coast. In Biscay? Bilbáo and San Sebastian, seaports; and Vittoria, inland. The great maritime province in the S. of Spain? Andalusia, including Granáda. Principal cities? Sev'ille, and Cor'dova, on the Guadalquivir; Gibraltar (a town and impregnably fortified rocky promontory, 1600 ft. high, belonging to Britain, about 3 m. in length, from N. to S., by about 1000 yards of average breadth), at the N.E. of the Strait of Gibraltar; Cadiz, outside, and Malaga, inside the strait; and Granada, at the northern base of the Sierra Nevada. The three maritime provinces between the French frontier and Andalusia? Catalonia (the native inhabitants of which, who speak a peculiar language, are called Catalans), Valencia, and Murcia. Principal cities in Catalonia? Barcelona and Tarragóna, seaports. And (28 miles) to the N.W. of Barcelona is an isolated group of conical hills, called? Monserrat' (the loftiest of which, 3800 ft. high, is studded with monasteries from top to bottom). And N.W. from Monserrat, in the centre of the province, near the small town Cardona, is a remarkable hill of pure rock salt, about? Four hundred feet high, and three miles in circumference. The principal cities in Valencia? Valencia (on the Guadalaviar), and Alicant (about midway between Capes Palos and St. Martin), seaports. In Murcia? Murcia, inland, on the Segura; and Carthagena, on the coast. Where is New Castile? In the heart of Spain. Principal cities? Madrid, the capital of Spain (in the heart of it), on the small river Manzanáres; Tolédo, on the Tagus (40 m. S.S.W. of Madrid), and Escurial (Span. Escorial, famous for its palace and royal mausoleum, 27 m. to the NW. of Madrid), at the southern base of the Sierra Guadarama. The tract to the S. of the Sierra Toledo, famous as the scene of the exploits of Don Quixote, is called? La Mancha (the inhabitants of which are called Manchegans). Near the S.W. angle of which are the famous quicksilver mines of? Almaden' (the most productive in the world).

The two inland provinces bordering upon the Pyrenees? Navarre and Ar'agon. Principal city in Navarre? Pampeluna. In Aragon? Saragossa, on the Ebro. The two inland provinces bordering upon Portugal? Leon and Estremadura. Principal cities in Leon? Leon and Salamanca. In Estremadura? Bad'ajoz (-hos), on the Guadiana. Where is Andorra (or Andorre, a small republic under the protection of France, but subject to the spiritual jurisdiction of a Spanish bishop)? On the southern slope of the eastern Pyrenees (S. from the French province of Foix). The islands in the Mediterranean E. from, and belonging to Spain, are called collectively? The Balearic Isles. The principal of them are? Majorca, Minorca, and Iviça. The principal town in Majorca? Palma (on the S.W. coast). In Minorca? Port Mahon (on the S.E. coast).

PORTUGAL.—Where is Portugal? West from Spain, and the south-westernmost country in Europe. Its most noted promontories are? Cape Roca (or the Rock of Lisbon, the westernmost point of Portugal, and of Continental Europe) to the N.W., and Cape Es'pichel to the S., of the mouth of the Tagus; and Cape St. Vincent, the south-western extremity of Portugal. The principal rivers in Portugal? The (lower courses of the) Tagus (and of) the Douro, and the Mondego (about midway between them). The Minho, for a short way, forms the boundary of Portugal on? The N.W. And the Guadiana, in like manner, on? The S.E. The principal Portuguese mountains are, chiefly, prolongations of? The great Spanish ridges. The most noted ridge being? The Sierra d'Estrella (6000 ft.), the western extension of the Sierra Guadarama. The chief cities in Portugal are? Lisbon, the capital, on the Tagus; Oporto, on the Douro; and Coi'mbra, on the Mondego. The Azores' (or, *Port.*—Açores, hawks, *pron.* A-so'-res), or Western Islands (of volcanic origin, with steep and rugged coasts, and abounding in deep ravines and lofty mountains), belonging to Portugal, are situated? In the Northern Atlantic, about 800 miles to the W. of Lisbon. The chief of them being? St. Michael, Terceira *(Ter-sā'-i-ra), Pico,* and Fayal (Fī'-al).

ITALY.

Where is Italy? The middlemost of the three great southern European Peninsulas. Enclosed on the N.W. and N. by? The Alps. And washed on the W., S., and E., by? The Mediterranean. That part of the Mediterranean which forms its eastern boundary is called? The Adriatic Sea, or Gulf of Venice. The Great Gulf in the S. of the Peninsula? The gulf of Taranto. The two natural features that most remarkably distinguish the interior of Italy? The (river) Po (450 m.), which traverses the N. of Italy, from the Alps in the W., to the Adriatic in the E.; and (the mountain range called) the Apennines (generally 3000 to 5000 ft.), which (surround the Gulf of Gen'oa and) traverse the Peninsula from N. to S.—Separating, towards their southern extremity, into two branches, which embrace? The Gulf of Taranto. The four great lakes near the centre of the northern Italian frontier? Maggiore (mad-jō'-re), Como, Iséo, and Garda. Italy (which in shape has been compared to a *boot*) may be considered as divided, geographically, into? Northern, Central, and Southern Italy. Northern Italy, comprehending the entire basin of the Po, is divided into? Piedmont (pēd'mong,—comprehending the basin of the upper Po, and its tributaries) and the Genoese territory (around the Gulf of Genoa), in the W.; Lombardy Proper (to the N., and) Parma and Modéna (to the S., of the Po), in the Middle; and Venetia (to the N.) and (the four northernmost Papal Legations, viz., Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, and Forli, now called simply) *The Legations** (to the S. of the Po), in the E. The principal tributaries of the Po within the limits of Piedmont? The Sesia, the Dora Baltea, and the Dora Ripaira, which flow into it on the left; and the

* The whole of the Papal Territories, with the exception of the metropolitan district, which is called Comarca di Roma, used, for administrative purposes, to be divided into governments called Legations and Delegations, according as they were governed by Cardinal Legates or by Bishops;—and the four northern Legations have been known by the name of *The Legations* ever since 1797, when they were wrested from the Pope and incorporated by Bonaparte with his short-lived Cisalpine Republic.

Tan'aro, which flows into it on the right. The principal cities in Piedmont? Turin (*Ital.*—Turí'no), the capital, and Casále, on the Po, Vercelli (-chèl-), on the Sesia; Aos'ta, on the Dora Baltea; Susa, on the Dora Ripaira; and Asti and Alessandria, on the Tanaro. The principal city in the Genoese territory? Genoa, at the head of the Gulf of Genoa. What river separates Piedmont from Lombardy? The Ticino (-chē-), from Lake Maggiore. Other considerable rivers in Lombardy are? The Adda, from Lake Como; the Oglio (ol'-yo), from Lake Iseo; and the Mincio, from Lake Garda. The principal cities of Lombardy are? Milan (*Ital.*—Miláno), the capital, on the Olonna, between the Ticino and the Adda; Mantua, on the Mincio; Cremóna, on the Po; Pavía, on the Ticino; Ber'gamo, to the S.E. of Lake Como; and Brescia, to the S.E. of Lake Iseo. The principal rivers in Parma? The Parma and the Trebbia. The principal cities in Parma? Parma, on the river of the same name; and Piacen'za (-chen-), on the Po; below the influx of the Trebbia. The principal rivers in Modena? The Secchia (sek'-kê-a), *in* Modena; and the Panaro, between Modena and the Legations. The principal cities in Modena? Modena and Reggio (red'jo—towards the N. and), Massa and Carrára (in the S.) The principal rivers in Venetia? The Adigé (250 m.), the Bacchiglione (bak-kēl-yó-né), the Brenta, the Piáve, and the Tagliamento (tal-ya-). The principal cities in Venetia? Venice, the capital (built on upwards of a hundred islands amongst the lagoons), at the head of the Gulf of Venice, Veróna, on the Adige; and Vicenza (-chèn-) and Pad'ua, on the Bacchiglione. The principal river of the Legations? The Rheno. The principal cities in the Legations? Bologna (bo-loń'-ya), Ferrára, Ravenna, and Forli, their capitals, inland; and Rim'ini, at the southern extremity of their coast line. The south-eastern portion of the Legations, with Ravenna for its capital, is also known by the name of? Romagna*

* The name Romagna, or rather Romandiôta, Little Rome, formerly a much more extensive territory than it now is, is said to have been given to *it in consequence of the Exarchs or lieutenants of the Byzantine emperors, after the reconquest of Italy from the Goths*, having fixed their residence

(ro-man'-ya). The central division of Italy comprehends ? Tuscany, in the N.W. ; the (Papal) Marches* (the native inhabitants of which are called Marchigiani), in the N.E. ; the basin of the Tiber (185 m.), and its affluents (forming after the Marches and the Legations the residuary portion of the former "*States of the Church*"), in the centre and in the S. : and Abruzzo (the northernmost division of the former "*Kingdom of Naples*"), in the S.E. The principal rivers of Tuscany ? The Arno (130 m.) and the Ombróne. The principal cities in Tuscany ? Florence, the capital, and Pisa, on the Arno ; Lucca, to the N. of the Arno ; Sienna, in the centre ; Arezzo and Cortóna, towards the eastern frontier ; and Leghorn and Piombino (pyom-bē'-no), on the W. coast. The Marches between the Apennines and the Adriatic extend N. and S. from ? Rimini to the Tronto (the lower course of which forms for a short way the northern boundary of Abruzzo). Principal city ? Ancóna, about the middle of their coast line. What and where is San Maríno ? A small republic (about 15 m. inland, and) S.W. from Rimini. Where is (Loreto, or) Loretto ?† (About 3 miles from the Adriatic, and 15 miles) S. by E. from Ancona. The principal lakes in the basin of the Tiber ? Perúgia (-ja) and Bolséno, near the Tuscan frontier. The principal cities ? Rome, the capital, and Perugia, on the Tiber ; and Civita Vecchia (chē-vî-ta-vek-kî-a), about midway between the mouth of the Tiber and the Tuscan frontier. The most noted physical

at Ravenna, which thereby became a second Rome, the seat of the Imperial government in Italy—from 568 to 752 A.D.

* Marches originally denoted border districts ; and the military charge of them is supposed to have originated the title of marquis :—and the jurisdiction of marquises came in time to be designated marches, even although the districts over which they presided were distinguished by no border characteristics. The Marca d'Ancona, or *March* of Ancona, is a geographical designation as old as the times of the Carlovingian emperors.

† Which contains a magnificent cathedral church dedicated to the Virgin Mary, enclosing La Santa Casa—the holy-house—the legendary abode of the Virgin at Nazareth, miraculously wafted, according to the legend, from Palestine to Dalmatia in 1291, and thence in 1294 A.D., across the Adriatic to this spot of ground, at that time belonging to a lady of the name of Lauretta—a diminutive of Laura—from which the name Loretto is derived.

features of the territories of the Abruzzi? Lake Celano (chā-lá-no), in the S.W.; and the group of mountains, towards the N., called "Il Gran Sasso d'Italia," or the Great Rock of Italy. The culminating point of which, and of the whole range of the Apennines is? Monte Corno (10,000 ft.) The principal city of the Abruzzi? Chieti (kî-é-tî), in the E. The most noted promontories in Southern Italy? Gargáno (the *Spur*—the eastern termination of a mountainous peninsula of the same name), in the E.; Miséno and Campanella, in the W.; and Leuca, Colonna, and Spartivento, in the S. Exclusive of the Gulf of Taranto, which are the most noted bays of Southern Italy? The Gulf of Manfredonia, in the E.; the Bay of Naples, and the Gulfs of Ga-éta, Salerno, and Policastro in the W.; and the Gulfs of Euphemia and Squillace (-ché), in the S. The most noted rivers of Southern Italy? The Volturno, which flows into the Mediterranean, and the Ofanto, which flows into the Adriatic. The most remarkable natural feature of Southern Italy? Mount Vesuvius (3642 ft., the only active volcano on the continent of Europe), which towers up on the E. side of the Bay of Naples. At the western and southern declivities of which, respectively, are the disinterred towns? Herculaneum and Pompeii. The principal maritime cities on the W. side of Southern Italy? Naples, Gaeta, and Salerno—all on the gulfs of the same name (Naples, on the N. side; Gaeta, on the N.W. side; and Salerno, on the north-eastern shore of their respective gulfs). In the *Heel*? Bari, Brin'-disi, and Otranto. In the *Instep*? Taranto. And in the *Toe* of the *Boot*? Reggio. And the most noted towns inland? Capua (on the Volturno), and Benevento (on the Calore, an affluent of the Volturno) to the W.; and Foggia (fod'-ja—inland from the Gulf of Manfredonia), and Venosa (on an affluent of the Upper Ofanto), to the E. of the Apennines. As to the general aspect of Italy, the basin of the Po, from the Alps (in the N.) to the Apennines (in the S.), and onwards to the Adriatic, is? One vast plain.* The Mediterranean seaboard of Central Italy,

* *The Po (which from below* Piacenza is confined to its channel by

to a limited extent inland, is, for the most part? Level, or only gently undulating. And, like the marshy district traversed by the lower course of the Po, is, and always has been, unhealthy by reason of? The prevalence of *Malaria*. The Tuscan portion of it to the S. of Piombino, is known by the name of? The Maremma.* And the Papal portion of it to the S. of the Tiber, by the name of? The Campagna di Roma.† And of this, the south-eastern-most portion, a pestilential swamp, inland from Cape Circello, the southernmost point of Central Italy, is known by the name of? The Pomptine Marshes. The territory inland from the Gulfs of Naples and Manfredonia, consists of? Wide plains, sloping gently from the foot of the Apennines to the sea. But the rest of the peninsula consists chiefly of? The slopes of the Apennines, and of the numerous valleys watered by the streams that flow between their offshoots.——Of the Alpine mountain system which bounds Italy on the N.W. and N., the range stretching westward from the S.W. of the Gulf of Genoa, separating Piedmont from Nice, and thence northward to Mount Viso (12,586 ft.), near the source of the Po, is termed? The Maritime Alps. The range extending from Mount Viso to the southern frontier of Savoy, is called? The Cottian Alps. Of which the most noted elevation is? Mount Genèvre (11,785 ft.) The boundary between Piedmont and Savoy, as far as Mont Blanc (mong-blâng,—the loftiest mountain in Europe—15,810 ft.), is termed? The Graian Alps. Of which the most noted elevations are? Cenis (s'nē,—

means of huge embankments), from the great quantities of earthy matter that it carries along with it, is gradually raising the bed of its stream, especially in the lower part of its course, so much above the level of the adjacent country, that, in the neighbourhood of Ferrara, the surface of its waters is thirty feet higher than the streets of the city:—and, from the same cause, it is continually pushing its delta farther out into the Adriatic, so that places, which in the time of the Romans were on the sea-coast, are now in some cases as much as twenty miles inland.

* Maremma means simply the land alongst the sea shore.

† The Campagna di Roma is the maritime portion of the old Papal province of that name—a name which was adopted in the middle ages to distinguish it from the neighbouring Campagna Felice in the kingdom of Naples.

11,460 ft.), Iseran (ēz-râng,—13,274 ft.), and the little St. Bernard (9591 ft.) The Pennine Alps, which separate Piedmont from the southern part of the Valais, extend E. and W. from? Mont Blanc to Mount Rosa (15,152 ft.) Between which the loftiest summits are? Mount Cervin (sèr-veng,—14,837 ft.,—12 m. W.N.W. from Mount Rosa), and the culminating point of the peaks flanking the *Pass** of the Great St. Bernard (11,063 ft.,—12 m. N.N.W. from Aosta). The range forming the eastern boundary of the Valais and the northern boundary of the Italo-Swiss Canton of Tessino, is called? The Lepontine or Helvetian Alps. Of which the most noted elevations are the group of mountains called? St. Gothard (10,595 ft.), between the sources of the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Ticino. Lombardy and the western part of Venetia are separated from the Grisons, and the southern part of the Tyrol by the southern ranges of? The Rhœtian Alps (6000 to 9000 ft.) And the eastern part of Venetia is separated from the easternmost part of the Tyrol, and the kingdom of Illyria by? The Carnic Alps (6000 to 7000 ft.)†——The principal Italian islands are? Sicily and the Lip'ari isles; Malta and Gozzo; Sardinia and Corsica; Elba, Ischia (is'-kî-a), and Cápri. Where is Sicily? Separated from the S. of Italy (Calabria) by the Straits of Messina. The three most noted capes in Sicily? Vito, in the N.W.; Faro, in the N.E.; and Passáro, in the S.E. Principal mountain? Ætna (a famous volcano), in the E. Chief cities? Palermo, the capital, on the N. coast (towards the N.W.); Messina, in the N.E. (on the Straits of Messina); Girgenti (j), near the S. coast; Catania (at the foot of Mount Ætna) and Syracuse, on the E. coast; and Castro

* For the name Great St. Bernard applies, strictly, only to the Pass (8172 ft.), and to the famous hospice near its summit—the most elevated fixed human habitation in Europe.

† The Alps, loftier generally in the W. than in the E.; and having a steeper and much more rapid descent on the S. than on the N. side; consist, in their eastern portion, of several ranges having a general E. and W. direction:—Westward of Mount St. Gothard, they consist of two main chains, separated by the valley of the Upper Rhone; and, southward from Mont Blanc, they form only one chain; from which, however, there are *numerous offshoots* on both sides.

Giovanni (jo—, on a small table land, about 4000 ft. above the sea level), in the centre of the island. Where are the Lipari isles? To the N. of (the eastern part of) Sicily, N.W. from the Straits of Messina. The two principal of them? Lipari and Strom'boli (an active volcano). Where is Malta? (About 50 miles) to the S. of Sicily. Chief town? Valetta. Where is Gozzo? (About 4 miles) to the N.W. of Malta. Where is the island Sardinia? To the N.W. of Sicily (170 m. distant). Two chief towns? Cagliari (cal-yá-rî), in the S., and Sassári, in the N. Where is Corsica? To the N. of Sardinia. From which it is separated by? The Straits of Bonifacio (-fatcho). And of which the most noted town is? Ajaccio (a-yatcho). Where is Elba? Separated from the coast of Tuscany by the channel of Piombino. The islets Ischia and Capri lie respectively? Off Capes Miseno and Campanella, to the N. and S. of the Bay of Naples. The surface of the Italian islands is without exception? Mountainous (those of Sardinia rising to upwards of 6000 ft.; Monte Rotondo in the centre of Corsica to upwards of 9000 ft.; and Mount Ætna in Sicily, to nearly 11,000 ft. above the level of the sea).

TURKEY IN EUROPE AND GREECE.

EUROPEAN TURKEY.—European Turkey with Greece—formerly a part of it—constitutes? The easternmost of the three great southern European peninsulas. Where is European Turkey? In the S.E. of Europe, between the Adriatic on the W., and the Black Sea on the E. Separated from the Asiatic portion of the Empire by? The Black Sea, the Straits of Constantinople (17 m. in length, and from ½ to 2 m. wide), the Sea of Marmora, the Dardanelles (50 m. in length, by 2 m. of average breadth), and the Archipelago. The most noted Gulfs of European Turkey? The Gulfs of Saloniki and Contessa, in the N.W., and the Gulf of Saros, in the N.E.—of the Archipelago. The peninsular district between the Gulfs of Saloniki and Contessa was anciently called? Chalcidice. And the peninsula between the Dardanelles and the Gulf

of Saros? Chersonesus Thracia (*i.e.* the Thracian Chersonese or Peninsula; now the peninsula of Gallipoli).—— The provinces of European Turkey bordering upon the Archipelago? (The metropolitan province) Romelia or Rum-Ili to the N., and Thessaly (called also Trícala) to the N.W.—of the Archipelago. Romelia or Rum-Ili, consisting of? Romania, in the E.; and Macedonia, in the W. The south-westernmost province of European Turkey, between Macedonia and the Straits of Otranto? Albania. The native inhabitants of which are called? Arnauts. The Turkish provinces bounded on the N. by the Save and the Danube? Bosnia, Servia (governed by a prince or hospodar, of its own, who is now nearly independent), and Bulgaria. Bosnia, including? Bosnia Proper, Turkish Croatia, and Herzegovina. The north-easternmost part of Bulgaria, a swampy district, bounded on the W. and N. by the Danube, is known by the name of? The Dobrudscha. In the N.E. of which is an extensive lagoon called? (Raselm or) Rassein. The Turkish provinces to the N. of the Danube are? Walachia (and) Moldavia (now united under one prince or Hospodar; and who, like the prince of Servia, is also, nearly independent), and Turkish Bessarabia. Moldavia is situated to the E. of? Transylvania. Walachia to the S. of? Transylvania and Moldavia. And Turkish Bessarabia to the S.E. of? Moldavia. Comprehending the southernmost portion of the Russian province of that name between? The Dniester and the Pruth (lately ceded by the Russians to the Turks). Between Herzegovina and Albania is the small independent district (under the protection of Russia) called? Montenegro (*i.e.* Black Mountain;—and so called from the dark forests with which it is overspread). The inhabitants of which are called? Montenegrins.——Of the rivers of European Turkey—the most noted are, in Romania? The Maritza (260 m.), which flows into the N.E. of the Archipelago. In Macedonia? The Vardar, which flows into the Gulf of Saloniki, and the Struma, which flows into the Gulf of Contessa. In Thessaly? The Salembria, which (*in its lower course*) flows (through the defile called the

Vale of Tempe, *i.e.* The *Cut*) into the N.W. of the Archipelago. And in Albania? The Drino (or Drin, formed by the junction of the White, and Black Drino; the former from the N., and the latter from the S.,—from Lake Ochrida) and the Vojutza, which flow into the S.E. of the Adriatic. The principal Turkish rivers that flow into the Save? The Bosna, in Bosnia; and the Drina (or Drin), between Bosnia and Servia. The principal Turkish tributaries of the Danube that flow into it on the right? The Morava (240 m.), in Servia, and the Isker, in Bulgaria. And that flow into it on the left? The Alouta (300 m.) and the Dembrovitza, in Walachia; the Sereth (260 m.), in Moldavia; and the Pruth (350 m.), between Moldavia and Bessarabia.——Of this beautifully diversified country the most noted of the lofty and well-defined mountain ridges by which it is intersected is? The Balkan (3000 ft.) A name sometimes loosely applied to the greater part of the Turkish mountain system, but which strictly belongs only to so much of it as constitutes the northern boundary of? Romania. From the S. side of the Balkan, near its western and eastern extremities, there extend, in a S.E. direction, the lateral offshoots called respectively? Despoto Dagh (5000 ft.), and the little Balkan (2000 ft.) Which enclose the basin of? The Maritza and its tributary streams. And another lateral offshoot (4000 ft.), from near the source of the Maritza, stretches irregularly northward as far as? The Danube. Over against the S.W. extremity of? The Eastern (Southern) Carpathians. The confronting ridges there forming by their near approach to one another a narrow defile, 60 miles in length, called? The Iron Gate. Through which the Danube rushes, in a succession of rapids (with great and ever increasing velocity;—the last of these rapids, about 2000 yards in length), the only part of its current that presents any serious impediment to? Its upward navigation. From the knot of mountains called Sharra-Tagh (10,000 ft.), at the N.W. angle of Rum-Ili, two lofty ranges stretch east (4000 to 9000 ft.), and south (6000 ft.), forming the N. and W. boundaries of? Macedonia. The southern

continuation of the latter of which, forming the W. boundary of Thessaly is called? Pindus (5000 to 7000 ft.) A lateral offshoot from the S. extremity of which, stretching eastward and forming the S. boundary of Thessaly is called? Othrys (5000 ft.) And another parallel to it, forming the greater part of its N. boundary, culminates towards the E. in? The peaks of Olympus (9754 ft.) And another range stretching N.W. from Sharra-Tagh, and connecting the Balkan with the great Alpine system, is known by the name of? The Dinaric Alps (4000 to 5000 ft.)——The three most noted isolated mountains in European Turkey? Ossa (6407 ft.) and Pelion (5310 ft.), in the E. of Thessaly; and Athos (Monte Santo—6349 feet), at the S.E. extremity of (the easternmost of the three tongues of land that form the southernmost part of the peninsula of) Chalcidice.——Of cities in European Turkey, the most noted are—in Romania? Constantinople or Stamboul,* the capital of the Turkish Empire on the (European side, and at the southern entrance of the Bosphorus, or) Straits of Constantinople; Gallipoli, on the Dardanelles; and Adrianople and Philippopoli, on the Maritza. In Macedonia? Saloniki, at the head of the Gulf of Saloniki. In Thessaly? Yeni-shehr, on the Salembria. In Albania? Yanína, in the S., on Lake Yanina; Scútari, in the N.W., on Lake Scutari; Och'rida, in the E., on Lake Ochrida; and Durazzo, on the Adriatic. In Bosnia Proper? Bosna Serai, (ser-ī), on (an affluent of) the Bosna. In Turkish

* Constantinople (Proper) situated on a triangular, gently sloping promontory between the Sea of Marmora, and an inlet of the Bosphorus called the Golden Horn (a name originally applied to the promontory itself), which forms its harbour; and beyond which are its suburbs—Galata, Pera, etc. The principal seats of its trade, and the residence of its foreign population, occupies a site which, by common consent might well serve for the political and commercial metropolis of the world. The extreme eastern point of the promontory on which the city stands, is occupied by the Seraglio or Palace of The Sultan (called also Padishah, Emperor, and Grand Seignior), inland from which are courts containing the government offices, and the residence of the Grand Vizier (*i.e.* the chief minister of State), the entrance to which from the city is by a lofty gateway, which, in allusion to the eastern custom of dispensing justice at the Gate, has given to the Sultan's residence and court *the name of Ottoman or* Sublime Porte.

Croátia? Banialuka. In Herzegovína? Mostar. In Servia? Bel'grade (Turk. Bel-grad'), on the Danube. In Bulgaria? Sophia (sofē-a), in the S.W.; Schumla (shûm'-la), towards the E.; Varna and Kustendjeh,* on the Black Sea; and Widdin, Nicopoli, Sistova, Rust-chuk, and Silistria, on the Danube. In Walachia? Bucharest, on the Dembrovitza. In Moldavia? Jassy, on (an affluent of) the Pruth, and Galacz (-tch), on the Danube (between the mouths of the Sereth and the Pruth). And in Turkish Bessarabia? Ismail, on (the left bank of) the Kilia. The northernmost of the three principal mouths or streams by which the Danube pours its waters into? The Black Sea. The southernmost being called? The Edrillis, St. George's or Georgeffian mouth. And the middlemost? The Sulína mouth.——The principal islands belonging to European Turkey? Thaso, Samothraki, Imbros, and Lemnos, in the N. of the Archipelago; and Candia, forming its southern boundary. Of which (Candia) the capital of the same name stands on? The N. side of the island.

GREECE.—Where is the kingdom of Greece? S. from Turkey in Europe, between the Ionian Sea on the W., and the Archipelago on the E. The northern boundary line (including Mount Othrys) extending irregularly E. and W. from? The (N.E. of the) Gulf of Arta, to the (S.W. of the) Gulf of Volo. The two chief divisions of the kingdom of Greece are? Hellas or Northern Greece, and the Moréa or Southern Greece. The Morea being almost separated from Northern Greece by? The Gulfs of Patras' and Lepanto on the W.; and the Gulf of Ægína on the E. But joined to it by? The isthmus of Corinth. On which *stood?* The city Corinth. The south-easternmost point of Hellas is called? Cape Colonna. And the easternmost and westernmost points, respectively, of the Morea? Capes Skyllo and Tornese. The three most noted promontories in the S. of the Morea? Gallo, Matapan', and Máleo or St.

* Thirty-eight miles W. from which, at the village of Cherno-wóda, on the right bank of the Danube, at the point where its stream begins to flow northward, the downward Danubian steamers generally land their goods and passengers, in order to avoid the tedious and dangerous navigation of the lower course of the river.

An'gelo. The most noted gulf *wholly within* Northern Greece? The Gulf of Zeitoun, in the N.E. The most noted gulfs of Southern Greece? Nauplia, or Napoli, in the E.; and Koron and Kolokythi, in the S. The most noted lake in Greece? Lake Topolias. North from the easternmost part of? The Gulf of Lepanto. The principal rivers of Northern Greece? The Aspropotamo (120 m.), which flows (southward) into the Ionian Sea (N. from the entrance to the Gulf of Patras); the Mauro or Mavro, which flows (south-eastward) into Lake Topolias; and the Hellada, which flows (eastward) into the Gulf of Zeitoun. The three most noted rivers in Southern Greece? The Basilipotamo (80 m.), in the S.E. (which flows into the Gulf of Kolokythi); and the Rouphia and the Igliaco in the N.W. (which flow into the Ionian Sea). The most noted mountain ranges in Northern Greece? Œta (7061 ft.) S. and separated from Othrys by the Valley of the Hellada; Parnassus (8068 ft.), to the S.E. of Œta; and Helicon (4963 ft.), S.E. from Parnassus. Between the eastern extremity of Œta and the Gulf of Zeitoun is the famous pass of? Thermopylæ. The most noted mountain range in Southern Greece? Mount St. Elias (7829 ft.), in the centre of the southern part of the Morea. But the culminating point of all Greece is? Mount Guiona (8239 ft.), near the middle of the northern boundary line. The most noted towns in Northern Greece? Athens, on the N.E. side of the gulf of Ægina (about 5 miles from its harbour, the Piræus); Livadia, W. from Lake Topolias; and Castri, on the southern declivity of Parnassus. And in Southern Greece? Nauplia (or Napoli di Romania), at the head of the Gulf of Nauplia; Mistra, to the W. of the Basilipotamo; and Patras on the gulf of the same name.—Continental Greece, with its lofty mountains (occupying three-fifths of its whole extent), its basin-shaped valleys, land-locked gulfs, and long winding rocky shores, is, as to aspect? The most pleasingly picturesque country on the face of the globe.

GREEK ISLANDS.—Of the islands belonging to the kingdom of Greece, the principal one is? Negropont. *East and separated from* the mainland of Hellas by? The

channels of Talanti (or Talanda, in the N.) and Egripo (in the S.) The principal town in Negropont? Egripo. At the point of nearest approach to the mainland of? Hellas. With which it is connected by? A bridge. The strait *here* (exhibiting some inexplicable tidal phenomena) being only about? One hundred feet wide. East from Negropont is? Skyros. In the Gulf of Ægina are? Koulouri and Ægina. And S. from Cape Skyllo is? Hydra. The numerous islands in the S. of the Archipelago have the general name of? The Cyclades. The most important of them, at present, being? Syra (in the centre of the group). Which has become so from being? A principal station of the Mediterranean steamers to and from Constantinople. The Ionian Islands are, and are situated? Corfu and Paxo, off the S.W. of Albania; Santa Mauro, Téaki, Kephalonia, and Zante, around the entrance into the Gulf of Patras; and Cerigo, to the S.E. of the Gulf of Kolokythi. These constitute nominally a republic under the protection of? Great Britain. The chief magistrate of which, appointed by the British crown, has the title of? Lord High Commissioner. And the two chief cities of the Republic are? Corfu, the political capital; and Zante, the principal commercial city (both on the E. side of the islands of the same name).

LAPLAND, NORWAY, SWEDEN, AND EUROPEAN RUSSIA.

LAPLAND.—Where is Lapland? In the N.W. of Europe, W. from the White Sea. And belongs, geographically? Partly to Norway, partly to Sweden, and partly (about two-thirds of the whole) to Russia. The general aspect of the country? Mountainous in the W., but elsewhere level, with numerous lakes. Of which the most noted are? Enara and Imandra. The two principal rivers? The Tor'nea, which flows into (the head of) the Gulf of Bothnia; and the Tana, which flows into the

Arctic Ocean. Forming the western boundary of? Russian Lapland. The only town in Lapland? Tornea, at the mouth of the Tornea. Of the numerous bays that deeply indent the coast of Norwegian Lapland, the most noted is? Porsanger Fiord (150 m. long, by 20 m. of average breadth). On the W. side of the entrance to which is the island? Mageröe. The northernmost projection of which, called North Cape, is generally accounted? The northernmost point of land in Europe. The most northern point of the *mainland*, however, is? Cape Nordkyn. About 45 m. to the E. of? North Cape.

NORWAY.—Where is Norway? W. from Sweden; and the north-westernmost country in Europe. The general aspect of the country? Rugged and mountainous throughout; but traversed by numerous valleys, and studded *here* and *there*, especially in the S.E., with extensive lakes. The mountain range which, stretching northward, from about lat. 63 degs. N., forming the boundary between Norway and Sweden, is known by the name of? The Kiolen Mountains (2000 to 5000 ft.) And the range which, from that point, inclining towards the S.W. traverses the whole extent of Southern Norway, is known by the name of? Norrska Fiellen. Consisting of? Dovre'field or the Dofrines (8000 ft.), in the N.; Hardangerfield (5000 ft.), in the S.; and Langefield (8000 ft.) between these. The promontory forming the S. extremity of Norway is called? Lindesnæs, or the Naze. The most noted of those numerous gulfs or Fiords with which the W. coast of Norway is indented? Bukke Fiord, Hardanger Fiord, and Sögne Fiord, in the S.W.; and (Drontheim or) Trondhjem Fiord, W. from the S. extremity of the Kiolen range. The principal river? The Glommen (280 m.), in the S.E. Chief towns? Christiana, the capital, at the head of Christiana Fiord, in the S.E., Bergen, on the S.W. coast; Christiansand, in the S.; and Trondhjem, on the S. side of Trondhjem Fiord. Of the numerous islands which lie off the W. coast of Norway, the principal group is? The *Lofo'den* Isles. Separated from the N.W. coast of Norway *by the Sound* called? The West Fiord. And near the

southern extremity of the group is the noted whirpool called? The Mælstrom.

SWEDEN.—Where is Sweden? In the N.W. of Europe, between Norway and the Baltic. The general aspect of the country? With the exception of the eastern slope of the mountains that form its N.W. boundary, it is generally level, and interspersed throughout with a prodigious multitude of lakes. Of which the three principal are? Wener (2136 sq. m.), and Wetter (840 sq. m.), in the S.; and Mæler, in the S.E. Of the numerous rivers of Sweden? None are of any celebrity. Principal cities? Stockholm, the capital, partly on the mainland, but chiefly on a number of islands (connected by bridges), in the strait that connects Lake Mæler with the Baltic; Upsala (45 m.), N. by W. from Stockholm; Carlscrona, in the S.; and Gottenburg, on the S.W. coast. Principal islands belonging to Sweden? Gothland, in the middle of the Baltic; and Oland, off the S.E. coast.

EUROPEAN RUSSIA.—Where is European Russia? It occupies all the E. and N.E. parts of Europe, extending from the Arctic Ocean in the N. to the Black Sea (180,000 sq. m.) and the Caspian (180,000 sq. m.), in the S. Separated from Asia by? The Oural mountains (1000 to 5000 ft.), the river Oural, the Caspian, Mount Caucasus (2000 to 8000 ft.; culm. pt. 18,000 ft.), and the Black Sea. The only hills in European Russia (for mountains it has none) are? The Valdai hills, in the W. of (Great) Russia. The great inland sea in the N. of Russia? The White Sea (a deep and extensive gulf of the Arctic Ocean). The great lagoon in the S. of Russia? The Sea of Azov (14,000 sq. m.,—the shallowest of all seas,—the southwesternmost part of which, a mere marsh when the W. wind blows, is known by the name of the Putrid Sea). The peninsula in the S. formed by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov? The Crimea (Crim Tartary). What connects the Crimea with the main land? The isthmus of Per'ekop. What connects the Sea of Azov with the Black Sea? The Straits of Yenik'ale (or Kertch). The most noted lakes in Russia? Lad'oga (6330 sq. m.), E. from

the Gulf of Finland, with which it communicates by the Neva; Pe'ipus, S. from the Gulf of Finland, with which it communicates by the Narva; and One'ga (3280 sq. m.), to the N.E. of Lake Ladoga. (As to the N.W. of Russia —it is overspread with lakes). The most noted Russian rivers that have a northern course? The One'ga (380 m.), the (northern) Dwina (ē, 760 m.), and the Mezen (480 m.) —which flow into the White Sea; and the Petcho'ra (in the N.E.—900 m.), which flows into the Arctic Ocean. That have a southern course? The Oural (1100 m.), constituting part of its S.E. boundary; and the Volga (2000 m.), the largest river in Europe—which flow into the Caspian; the Don (1100 m.), which flows into the Sea of Azov; and the *D*nieper (nyepp-er—1200 m.), and the *D*niester (nyess-ter—700 m.) which flow into the Black Sea. The principal Russian river that has a western course? The Duna (or western Dwina—550 m.), which flows into the Gulf of Riga. Of subordinate rivers—the two principal tributaries of the Volga are? The Kama, from the N.E.; and the Oka, from the S.W. The principal affluents of the Kama being? The Bielaia, which flows into it on the left; and the Viatka, which flows into it on the right. The principal tributaries of the Don? The Donetz, from the N.W.; and the Manytch, from the S.E. The principal tributaries of the Dnieper? The Pripet, which flows into it on the right; and the Desna, which flows into it on the left. The central and northern provinces of Russia, formerly Muscovy—are now styled? Great Russia. The principal cities in Great Russia? Moscow, the former capital (in the centre of which is the *Kremlin* or citadel, a vast pile of grotesque architecture, about 2 m. in circumference, containing the ancient palace of the *Czars*, together with a medley of other palaces, churches, monasteries, museums, arsenals, and public buildings of all sorts), in the heart of Russia, (on the Moskva,—an affluent of the Oka); and Archangel (at one time the only Russian seaport), near the mouth of the Dwina; Nishni Novgorod, on the Volga (at the influx of the Oka); Novgorod Veliki, on lake Ilmen; Smolensk, *near the western frontier*, on the Dnieper; and Tula (at

once the *Birmingham* and *Sheffield* of Russia), about 100 m. S. from Moscow. Little Russia, or the Ukraine, the original *nucleus* of the empire, lies? To the S.W. of the southern part of Great Russia. The chief cities of Little Russia? Kiev (ki-ef), on the Dnieper; and Kharkov (the capital of Ukraine Proper), on an affluent of the Upper Donetz. South Russia lies? To the S. of Great and Little Russia, alongst the shores of the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azov, and on both sides of the river Don. The chief cities in S. Russia? Akerman, on the Dniester; Odessa, on the N.W. shore of the Black Sea; Nicolaiev, on the Bog (which flows into the estuary of the Dnieper); Kherson, on the Dnieper; Sevastop'ol, in the Crimea; Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov; and Tcherkask, near the mouth of the Don. Eastern Russia, as it name indicates, comprehends? All the eastern part of Russia in Europe. Chief cities? Astrakan', at the mouth of the Volga; and Kasan, near the east bank of the Volga, above the influx of the Kama;—both of them formerly the capitals of Tartar kingdoms of the same name. The Governments in the N.W., bordering on the Baltic (acquired chiefly from Sweden), are? Finland, Ingria or St. Petersburg, Revel or Esthonia, Livonia, and Kourland. The chief cities in the Baltic provinces? Abo and Helsingfors, in Finland: St. Petersburg, the capital of all Russia, in Ingria, on the Neva; Kronstadt, the great naval arsenal of the Russians, on a small island W. from St. Petersburg; Revel (opposite Helsingfors), in Esthonia; Riga, in Livonia, near the mouth of the Duna; and Mittau, in Kourland, to the S. of the Gulf of Riga. The Polish provinces (appropriated by Russia on the partition of that kingdom) constitute? The westernmost division of the empire. The chief cities in Russian Poland? Wilna (the capital of Lithuania), in the N.; Kaminietz, in the S.; Moghilev, in the E., on the Dnieper; and Warsaw, in the W. (the capital of the *Kingdom of Poland*), on the Vistula. The Cis-Caucasian territory lies? Between the Sea of Azov and the Caspian. The two principal rivers? The Khuban, which flows into the Black Sea; and the Terek, which flows into the

Caspian. The territory between Caucasus and the Khuban is called? Circassia. And between Caucasus and the Terek? Daghistan. The principal Russian islands? The Aland group, at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia; Oesel and Dago, between the mouths of the Gulfs of Riga and Finland; and (the three islands called) Nova Zembla (to the N. of the N.E. of European Russia), and (the group called) Spitzbergen (about midway between Nova Zembla and Greenland), in the Arctic Ocean.—What as to the general aspect of European Russia? So flat that the entire fall of the Volga, in its course of 2000 miles from the Valdai hills to the Caspian, is less than 700 feet.

N.B.—In the following Table—in the first column—K. denotes Kingdom; Em. Empire; D. Duchy; G. D. Grand Duchy; P. Principality; El. Electorate; L. Landgraviate; and R. Republic:—and, in the last column, C.M. denotes Constitutional, A.M. Absolute, and Mil. Military Monarchy; Mun. Municipal, and Rep. Republican Government.—Farther,—Britain includes Man and the Channel Islands; France includes Corsica; Norway, Sweden, and European Russia include those portions of Lapland that belong to them respectively; Holland includes (Dutch) Luxemburg, and Denmark includes Holstein and Lauenburg.—The two small Hohenzollern Principalities, noticed in page 79, are now united to Prussia.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF EUROPE.

	Name and Designation of State.		Sq. Miles.	Population.	Gov.
	Britain and its Dependencies	K.	120,000	29,000,000	C. M.
	France with Corsica	Em.	210,000	36,000,000	Mil.
	*Austria without Venetia	Em.	250,000	34,000,000	A. M.
	*Prussia	K.	108,000	18,000,000	C. M.
Smaller German States.	Bavaria	K.	30,000	4,616,000	C. M.
	Saxony	K.	5,800	2,122,000	C. M.
	Hanover	K.	14,800	1,844,000	C. M.
	Würtemberg	K.	7,500	1,750,000	C. M.
	Baden	G. D.	6,000	1,363,000	C. M.
	Hesse Darmstadt	G. D.	3,200	853,000	C. M.
	Hesse Cassel	El.	3,600	755,000	C. M.
	Mecklenburg Schwerin	G. D.	4,800	542,000	C. M.
	Nassau	D.	1,800	444,000	C. M.
	Oldenburg	G. D.	2,400	295,000	C. M.
	Brunswick	D.	1,300	274,000	C. M.
	Saxe-Weimar	G. D.	1,400	267,000	C. M.
Petty German States.	Saxe-Meiningen	D.	970	169,000	C. M.
	Saxe-Coburg	D.	800	154,000	C. M.
	Saxe-Altenburg	D.	510	136,000	C. M.
	Reuss-Greitz	P.	150	37,000	C. M.
	Reuss-Schleitz	P.	440	84,000	C. M.
	Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	P.	380	72,000	C. M.
	Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen	P.	320	61,000	C. M.
	Anhalt-Dessau-Köthen	D.	680	120,000	C. M.
	Anhalt-Bernburg	D.	340	56,000	C. M.
	Lippe-Detmold	P.	420	108,000	C. M.
	Lippe-Schaumburg	P.	170	29,000	C. M.
	Mecklenburg-Strelitz	G. D.	1,000	100,000	C. M.
	Waldeck Pyrmont	P.	450	60,000	C. M.
	Hesse-Homburg	L.	106	26,000	C. M.
	Lichtenstein	P.	53	7,000	C. M.
Free Cities.	Hamburg		150	225,000	Mun.
	Bremen		100	89,000	Mun.
	Frankfort		40	80,000	Mun.
	Lubeck		130	56,000	Mun.
	Switzerland	R.	14,700	2,534,000	Rep.
	Belgium	K.	11,370	4,671,000	C. M.
	Holland	K.	13,600	3,494,000	C. M.
	Denmark	K.	21,850	2,721,000	C. M.
	Iceland		38,000	65,000	Deps.
	Faroe Islands		500	9,000	of Den.
	Norway	K.	120,000	1,490,000	C. M.
	Sweden	K.	170,000	3,640,000	C. M.
	European Russia	Em.	2,100,000	63,000,000	A. M.
	Spain	K.	180,000	16,000,000	C. M.
	Portugal	K.	36,000	3,600,000	C. M.
	Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia	K.	120,000	28,000,000	C. M.
	European Turkey	Em.	200,000	15,000,000	A. M.
	Greece and its Islands	K.	15,000	1,070,000	C. M.
			3,818,829	279,088,000	

* The population of all Germany is about 42 millions,—of which Austria and Prussia *absorb* about 25 millions in nearly equal proportions.

ASIA.

ASIATIC TURKEY.—Where is Asiatic Turkey? The westernmost country of Asia. Separated from Europe on the N.W. by? The Straits of Constantinople, the Sea of Marmŏra, and the Dardanelles. The general aspect of the country? Mountainous, except in the S.E. The most noted Gulf? The Gulf of Scanderoon (the north-easternmost bay of the Mediterranean). Rivers? The Euphrates (1700 m.), and Tigris (1100 m.), in the S.E., which unite and flow into the Persian Gulf; the Kizil Irmak (500 m.) and Sakaria (230 m.), which flow into the Black Sea; the Kodus (or Sarabat'—170 m.), and the Mendere (or Minder—200 m.), which flow into the Archipelago; and the Orontes (250 m)., which flows into the Mediterranean, to the S. of the Gulf of Scanderoon. Principal subdivisions of Asiatic Turkey? Asia Minor, in the N.W., between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean; Syria, including Palestine, to the S.E. of Asia Minor; (Turkish) Armenia, including Trebizond, to the N.E. of Asia Minor; Algezira (ē), between the middle courses of the Euphrates and Tigris; Kûrdistan', to the E. of Algezira, and Irak' Ar'abi (ē), in the S.E., watered by the lower courses of the Euphrates and Tigris. The most noted mountains in Asiatic Turkey? The Taurus range (10,000 ft.), in the S.E. of Asia Minor; Lebanon (10,000 ft.), in the W. of Syria; and Ararat (17,000 ft.), on the eastern confines of Armenia. The two most noted lakes in Asiatic Turkey? The Dead Sea, in the S. of Syria; and Lake Van, in the N. of Kûrdistan. The most noted cities in Asia Minor? Smyrna (on the Archipelago), on the W.; Sinûb' (or Sino'pe, on the Black Sea), on the N.; and Tarsous (on the Cydnus), on the S. coast. The most noted cities in Syria? Aleppo, Damascus, and Jerusalem, inland; Scanderoon, Beyrout (ī), and Acre, on the coast; the ruins of Baalbec, in the recesses of Lebanon, and of Palmyra, E. from Baalbec, in the Syrian Desert. The most noted towns in Armenia? Erzeroum', W. from Mount Ararat; Trebizond *(N.W. from Erzeroum)*, on the Black Sea; and Kars (N.E.

from Erzeroum), near the eastern frontier. In Algezira? Diarbekir (ēr′), in the N. The most noted object of interest in Kûrdistan? The ruins of Nineveh, on the E. bank of the Tigris, opposite Mosul. The principal cities in Irak Arabi? Bagdad, on the Tigris; Hillah, S. from Bagdad (on the site of the ancient Babylon), on the Euphrates; and Bassŏra, on the united stream of the Euphrates and Tigris. The principal islands belonging to Asiatic Turkey? Lesbos, or Mitylénė, Scio, Samos, Rhodes, and Cyprus.

ARABIA.—Where is Arabia? The south-westernmost country of Asia, S.E. from Asiatic Turkey, between the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. Its general aspect? It consists, for the most part, of an elevated, sandy, riverless desert. Its three noted ancient divisions were? Arabia Felix, in the S.W.; Arabia Deserta, in the E. and middle; and Arabia Petræa, in the N. The principal mountain range in Arabia? The mountains of Sinai (9000 ft.), in the N.W. Of which the most noted elevations are? Sinai and Horeb. The most noted towns? Mecca and Medina (ē), in the W.; Mocha (k), and Aden, in the S.W.; Muscat, in the S.E., and Derayeh (-ī′-é), in the heart of Arabia Deserta. Principal island? Bahrein (-rīn′), in the Persian Gulf.

PERSIA.—Where is Persia (or I-rân′)? Towards the W. of Asia, between Asiatic Turkey and Afghanistan′. Its general aspect? It consists, for the most part, of an elevated and parched table-land, the eastern portion of it an irreclaimable Desert. The most noted mountains? The Elboorz range (culm. pt. 14,700 ft.), in the N. Its two most noted lakes? Urumiyah (-ē′-ya), in the N.W., and Bakhtegĥan′, in the S. Chief cities? Reshd (t), and Balfroosh′, near the Caspian; Bushire (-ēr′), and Gombroon′, on the Persian Gulf; Teheran′, Ispahan′, and Shiraz′, nearly in a line N. and S. between the Caspian and the Persian Gulf; Tabreez′, in the N.W.; Meshed′, in the N.E.; Hamadan′ and Dezphool′, in the W.; Yezd, towards the E.; Kerman, towards the S.E.; and Lar, in the S.

AFGHANISTAN.—Where is Afghanistan′? Between Persia and the N.W. of Hindoostan′. Its general aspect? The western portion of it is a sandy desert; but the

country, for the most part, is rugged and mountainous, especially towards the N.E., where it is bounded by the Hindoo Coosh or Indian Caucasus (18,000 ft.) The principal subdivisions of Afghanistan? Cabool in the N., and Beloochistan′ in the S. The two principal rivers in Cabool? The Helmund′ (600 m.), which traverses the country in a south-western direction, and falls into the Hamoon Morass; and the Cabool River (300 m.), in the N.E., which flows into the Indus. The chief towns in Cabool? Cabool, in the N.E.; Herat′, in the N.W.; and Candahar′, on the Urgundaub′, the principal affluent of the Helmûnd′. The principal town in Beloochistan? Kelât′, towards the N.E. The two very noted mountain passes in Afghanistan? The Kyber Pass (on the route between Cabool and the Punjaub), in the N.E. of Cabool; and the Bolan Pass (on the route between Candahar and Scinde), in the N.E. of Beloochistan.

FURTHER INDIA.—The Peninsular region to the E. of Hindoostan, between the Bay of Bengal and the Chinese Sea, is known by the names of? Further India, India beyond the Ganges, and the Eastern Peninsula. The most noted gulfs being? The Gulf of Martaban′, in the W., and the Gulf of Siam, in the S. The most noted Capes? Cape Negrais (ī), to the N.W. of the Gulf of Martaban; and Cape Cambo′ja, to the S.E. of the Gulf of Siam. The general aspect of the country? It is traversed from N. to S. by long, lofty, parallel ridges of mountains. The valleys between which are the basins of its four great rivers, viz.? The Irrawady (1200 m.), and the Saluen (-wēn), which flow into the Gulf of Martaban; the Meinam (900 m), which flows into the Gulf of Siam; and the Menam-Kong or Me-Kong, which flows into the Chinese Sea. The principal subdivision of the Eastern Peninsula beyond the limits of British rule are? Burmah, in the N.W. (*now* wholly inland); Siam, around and to the N. of the Gulf of Siam; Laos, to the N.E. of Siam; and the Anamese Empire, in the E. The most noted cities in the Burman Empire? Ava and Amrapoora, in the heart of it, on the Irrawady. Chief towns in Siam? Bangkok′ (the present) and Yuthia (the former capital), *both on the Meinam.* Chief town in Laos? Lanchang.

Chief divisions of the Anamese Empire? Cochin China, in the centre; Tonquin (-kēn), in the N., and Cambo'ja, in the S. The chief towns of which respectively, are? Hue (whā), Kesho, and Saigong' (ī, recently taken possession of by the French).

CHINA.—Where is China? In the S.E. of Asia, to the N.E. of the Eastern Peninsula. The general aspect of the country? Mountainous in the W. and S.; but the rest of this vast country is, for the most part level. Its two great rivers? The Hoangho (whang-) or Yellow River (2600 m.), which flows into (the S.W. part of) the Yellow Sea; and the Yang-tse-Kiang or Blue River (3200 m.), which flows into the Eastern Ocean. The three most noted cities? Pekin', the present capital, in the N.E. (about 40 m. to the S. of the Great Wall, and about 100 m. from the mouth of the Peiho or White River, which flows into the Gulf of Petchelee); Nankin', the former capital, in the E.; and Canton', in the S., on the Canton River. The mouth of which, about 40 miles below Canton, is called? Bocca Tigris or the Bogue. And is defended by certain fortified islands, called? The Bogue Forts. The estuary of the river, outside the Bogue, being known by the name of? The Outer Waters. Besides Canton, what ports are now open to British and other merchants? Shanghae and Ningpo, on the E.; and Foo-Cheou and Amoy (on an island of the same name), on the S.E. coast. The principal Chinese Islands? Hainan (hī), to the S.; and Formosa, to the S.E.; Macao (ma-cō', belonging to the Portuguese), to the S.W., and Hong-Kong (belonging to the British), to the S.E. of the Outer Waters; and Chusan (sh-), off the E. coast (50 m. E.N.E. of Ningpo). And tributary to China? The Loo-choo (sh-) islands, between Formosa and Japan.

THIBET.—Where is Thibet? An inland country in Asia, bounded on the N. by Mongolia, from which it is separated by the Kuen-lun (qwen-lûn') mountains; on the E. by China; and on the S. and W. by Hindoostan, from which it is separated by the Himalaya Mountains. Chief town? Lassa, the capital, in the S. And to the S. of Lassa, between the Sanpoo or Brahmaputra and the Him-

alayas, is lake? Palté. A Ring of Water 5 m. broad, surrounding? An island 100 m. in diameter. What as to the general aspect and climate of Thibet? It consists of a vast and lofty table-land (the source of the great rivers of India and China), supported and overspread by stern and rugged mountains, with a climate correspondently rigorous. To the N.W. of Thibet is an independent district called? Ladak. Of which the chief town is? Lé.

TARTARY.—Where is Tartary? It comprises the whole of the central Belt of Asia, from the Caspian Sea to the Sea of Japan. Its two chief divisions are? Chinese Tartary, by far the largest portion of it, in the E.; and Turkestan,' or Independent Tartary, in the W. Chinese Tartary lies? Between China and Thibet on the S., and Asiatic Russia on the N. From which it is separated by? (A lofty mountain range called) the Altaian (ī) Mountains in the W., and the River Amoor (which flows into the Channel of Tartary), in the E. Its three subdivisions? Manchooria (tch), in the E., Mongolia, in the middle, and Chinese Turkestan, in the W. Chinese Turkestan comprehending? Dzoongaria, in the N. and Little Buckharia, in the S. Separated from one another by? The Th'ian-shan' or Celestial Mountains. And little Buckharia is separated on the W. from Independent Tartary by? The Beloor'-Tagh mountains. The two chief towns in Little Buckharia are? Cash-gar' and Yar-kand'. The most remarkable natural feature of Mongolia? The great sandy desert called Cobi or Shamo. The principal city of Mongolia? Ourga, towards (165 m. S.S.E. from Kiachta, on) the Russian frontier. What separates Mongolia from Manchooria? The Inshan' mountains. The most noted towns in Manchooria? Moukden or Chinyang in the S. Where is the Peninsula of Core'a? S. from Manchooria, between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. Chief town? Kinkita'o or Hanyang.

Where is Independent Tartary, or Turkestan'? Bounded on the W. by the Caspian Sea and the River Oural; on the E. by Chinese Tartary, and extends from the Russian *dominions in the* N., to Persia and Afghanistan, in the S.

Its great inland sea? The Sea of Aral (25,000 sq. m.), towards the W. The two chief rivers? The Amoo or Jihoon' (*Oxus*), which flows into the S.W., and the Sirr or Sihoon' (*Jaxartes*), which flows into the N.E. of the Sea of Aral. All the northern part of Turkestan is known by the name of? The Steppe; or country of the Khirgiz (-ēz). The most important province in the S. is? Bokha'ra. Which contains the towns? Samarcand', Bokhara, and Bâlk*h*.

ASIATIC RUSSIA OR SIBERIA.—Where is Siberia? It comprehends all the northern parts of Asia, from the Oural Mountains in the W., to Behring's (ā) Straits in the E., and from the Arctic Ocean in the N., to Chinese Tartary and Turkestan in the S. The general aspect of the country? One boundless dreary *Steppe*. Its three great rivers? The Ob or Oby, the Yenisei, and the Lena, all of which flow northward into the Arctic Ocean. Its most noted lake? Lake Baikal (Bī'kal, among the northern offshoots of the Altaian Mountains, 400 m. long by 45 m. broad, and 1400 ft. above the sea level, called by the Russians the Holy Sea) in the S. of Central Siberia. The most noted mountain range within the limits of Siberia? The eastern extension of the Altaian, called the Yablonoi range, which, as it rounds the Sea of Ok*h*otsk, is known by the names of the Stanavoi or Aldan Mountains. The most noted towns in Siberia? Tobolsk, on the Irtysh—a tributary of the Oby (at its junction with the Tobol); Yakûtsk, on the Lena; Okhotsk, on the Sea of Okhotsk; and Irkûtsk, in the S., W. from Lake Baikal. What and where is Kamtschatka? A Peninsula in the E. of Siberia, forming the eastern boundary of the Sea of Okhotsk. The principal river of Trans-Caucasia? The Kour (û), which flows into the Caspian. Chief town? Teflis, on the Kour.

JAPAN.—Where is the insular Empire of Japan? Niphon, by far the largest and most important of the Japanese Islands, lies to the E. of, and is separated from Corea and Manchooria by—the Straits of Corea and the Sea of Japan. Its general aspect? Like all the other Japanese islands, it is mountainous;—traversed lengthways by a lofty range, several of the summits of which are

active volcanoes. The two chief cities of Niphon? Jeddo (y,—at the head of a deep bay on the E. coast), the civil, and Miya'ko (inland, W.S.W. of Jeddo), the ecclesiastical capital of Japan. To the S. of Niphon are the islands? Sikokf and Kioosioo. Chief town in Sikokf? Tosa (in the S.E.) In Kioosioo? Nangasa'ki (on the W. coast—long the only port open to foreigners, who are now, however, beginning to be dealt with on a more liberal footing). Where is Jesso (y)? To the N. of Niphon. Chief town? Matsmai (ī,—in the S.) Where is the island Saghalien or Tarakai (ī,—the southern part of which belongs to Japan, and the northern part to Russia)? N. from Jesso, separating the Sea of Japan from the Sea of Okhotsk. Where is the volcanic chain called the Kourile Isles (belonging partly to Japan, and partly to Russia)? It extends in an N.E. direction, from Jesso to Kamtschatka. Forming the southern boundary of? The Sea of Okhotsk.

ASIATIC ISLANDS.—After the insular Empire of Japan, the principal Asiatic Islands—sometimes called the East India Islands, and sometimes the Eastern Archipelago—are? Sumatra, to the S.W. of Malacca, from which it is separated by the Straits of Malacca; Java, S.E. from Sumatra, from which it is separated by the Straits of Sunda; and E. from Java are Bally, Lombok, Sumbava, Florez, and Timor (the entire range from Sumatra to Timor, inclusive, being known by the name of the Sunda Isles); to the E. of Sumatra is Borneo; E. from Borneo is Celebez, from which it is separated by the Straits of Macassar; E. from Celebez are the Moluccas or Spice Islands, of which the principal are Gilolo, Ceram, and Bouro; and E. from the Anamese Empire, are the Philippine Islands, of which the principal are Luzon, Mindana'o and Palawan, separated from the Anamese Empire by the Chinese Sea (periodically swept by whirling hurricanes called typhoons). What as to the general aspect of the E. India Islands? All the large islands are traversed, in the interior, by lofty ridges of mountains, containing numerous active volcanoes. The principal European settlements in the Indian Archipelago? *Palembang,* in the E., and Bencoolen, in the S.W. of

Sumatra; Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya, in the N. of Java; Pontianak, in the S.W., and Banjermassin', in the S. of Borneo; Macassar, in the S.W. of Celebez; Amboyna, the capital of the Spice Islands, on the small island Amboyna—to the S.W. of Ceram—all belonging to the Dutch; and Manilla (ma-nē-la), the capital of the Philippines, in the S.W. of Luzon—belonging to Spain.

AFRICA.

EGYPT.—Where is Egypt? In the N.E. of Africa—the northernmost of the countries watered by the Nile. The three chief divisions of Egypt are? Lower Egypt or the Delta, Middle Egypt, and Upper Egypt or Saïde. The general aspect of the country? The Delta (so called, a much more extensive territory than *that* determined by the two branches of the Nile) is a vast alluvial plain of prodigious fertility, always inundated from July to September (the towns and villages being built on artificial mounds); but the valley of the Nile in Middle and Upper Egypt (which are separated from the Desert, on either side, by two ridges of rocky hills, in some places, more than 1000 feet high, and intersected by defiles which lead, on the one side to the Red Sea, and on the other to the Oases), is seldom more than ten, and in many places in Upper Egypt even less than two miles broad. The three noted lagoons, separated by long narrow sandy peninsulas from the Mediterranean, are? Lakes Mareo'tis (in the W.), Boùrlos (in the middle), and Menzaleh (in the E.) Chief towns in Lower Egypt? Alexandria (on a narrow peninsula between Lake Mareo'tis and the sea), Rosetta (on the western branch), and Damietta, on (the eastern branch of the Nile, near) the Mediterranean. Chief towns in Middle Egypt? Minyeh, in the S.; Benisouef (-swèf), in the centre; Grand Cai'ro (ī) the capital of Egypt, in the N., on the E. bank of the Nile (about 20 miles above the apex of the Delta); Ghizeh (jē-ze), on the opposite side of the river near the Pyramids (and not far from the ruins of *Memphis*, the ancient *capital of* Lower Egypt); and Medinet, N.W. from

Benisouef, in the Oasis of Fayoum'. Which contains also the lake called? Birket-el-Keroun (an. *Mœris*). Chief towns in Upper Egypt? Siout or Essiout, and Djirgeh (je); the stupendous ruins of Den'-dera, Thebes (an. *Thebæ—Diospolis—Hecatompylos*—the ancient capital of Upper Egypt, occupying the site of the villages Luxor and Karnac on the E., and of Medinet Habou on the W. side of the river), and Ed'fou; and on the confines of Nubia, Assouan (-wan'—an. *Syēne*), immediately below the first cataract of the Nile. Near which are the river islands? Elephantine' and Philæ. What is the extent of the great canal, which, under various names (but chiefly that of Bahr-Youssuf, *canal of Joseph*), runs parallel to, and W. of, the course of the Nile? It commences about midway between Dendera and Djirgeh, and extends all the way to the Delta. The principal Egyptian stations on the Red Sea? Suez (at the head of its western branch), and Cos'-seir (ā-), E. from Dendera.

NUBIA.—Where is Nubia? To the S. of Egypt. And consists of Lower Nubia or Nubia Proper, in the N.; and Upper Nubia—comprehending Don'gola and Senna'ar—in the S. The general aspect of the country? The northern part consists, for the most part, of the sandy and rocky deserts, by which the valley of the Nile is here narrowed to a mere ravine; but southern Nubia, rising gradually towards Abyssinia, exhibits great diversity of surface, the S.E. portion of it consisting of vast plains alternating with forests of almost boundless extent. The southern parts of Nubia are traversed by the three main branches of the Nile, viz.? The Ba*h*r-el-Abiad or White River—the western and main branch; the Ba*h*r-el-Azrek or Blue River—the middle branch; and the Tacazze or Atbăra—the eastern branch. The most noted towns in Lower Nubia? Derr and Ebsamboul—both on the Nile. In Dongola? New Dongola and Mera'we—also both on the Nile. In Sennaar? Khartoum, at the junction of the White and Blue Rivers; and Shendy, on their united stream—(the chief town of the *peninsula* of Atbara—*between the Blue River* and the Tacazze—sometimes called

the *Island* of Sennaar, and supposed to correspond to the ancient *Meröe*). Where is Kordofan'? To the W. of Sennaar, from which it is separated by the White River. Chief town? Obeydah. Where is Darfûr? W. from Kordofan (and may be considered as a large Oasis in the S.E. of the Sahara). Chief town? Cobbeh.

ABYSSINIA.—Where is Abyssinia (or Habesh)? To the S.E. of Nubia. The general aspect of the country? It consists of rugged and precipitous mountains of great elevation, intersected with deep ravines, and interspersed with rich pastures and fertile valleys (which from April to October are deluged with rain). Of the petty states into which the once powerful monarchy of Abyssinia (of which the now decayed town of Axum, in the N., was the capital), is now divided, the principal at present are? Tigre, in the N.; Shoa, in the S.; and Amhara, in the centre. The chief towns of which respectively are? Adowa, An'kober, and Gondar (30 m. to the N.E. of Lake Dem'bea or Tzana, 60 m. long by 30 m. in breadth, drained by the Bahr-el-Azrek or Blue branch of the Nile).

BARBARY STATES.—Where are the Barbary States? In the N. of Africa, extending W. and E. from Egypt to the Atlantic; and N. and S. from the Mediterranean to the Desert. And comprehending? Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Trip'oli, and Barca (a desert region, dependent on Tripoli). Where is Morocco? The westernmost of the Barbary States. Chief towns? Morocco and Fez, inland; Mog'ador, on the coast of the Atlantic; and Ceuta (belonging to Spain), opposite (and 17 m. from) Gibral'tar. Where is Algeria? Between Morocco and Tunis. Chief towns? Algiers', in the centre, Bo'na, in the E., and O'ran, in the W. of the coast line; and Constantina (tē), inland (85 m.), S.W. from Bona. Where is Tunis? S. from Sardinia, between Algeria and Tripoli. Chief towns? Tunis, in the N. (at the head of a deep lagoon, communicating with the Bay of Tunis by a narrow neck called Goletta), and Ca'bes, in the S.E., both seaports; and Kairwan', inland (about 80 m.), S. from Tunis. Where is Tripoli? Between Tunis and Barca. Chief town? Tripoli, on the coast (towards

the N.W.) Where is Barca? Between Tripoli and Egypt. Chief town? Derna. The two most noted gulfs in Barbary? The Gulf of Cabes, in the S.E. of Tunis; and the Gulf of Sidra, between Tripoli and Barca. The most remarkable natural feature of the Barbary States? The Atlas range of mountains, by which they are traversed; lofty towards the W., where they face the Atlantic; but diminishing in height as they approach the confines of Tripoli. The southern slope of the Atlas range is called? Belad-el-djerid, or the Land of Dates.

SAHA'RA, OR THE DESERT.—The Sahara extends? W. and E. from the Nile to the Atlantic; and N. and S. from Barbary to Nigritia (nearly 3000 m. in length, by 1000 in breadth). Its general aspect? An elevated expanse of gravel and loose sand, covered, in many places with large blocks of stone; and here and there, but at dreary intervals, interspersed with fertile spots, called Wadis or Oases; constituting, altogether, the most parched, barren, and terrific waste, on the face of the globe. The most noted of which oases is that of? Fez'zan, S. from (and a dependency of) Tripoli. Of which the chief town is? Mourzouk. The eastern oases being inhabited by a race (of negroes) called? Tibboos. The central oases by a race (descended from the Berbers—the aboriginal inhabitants of Northern Africa—and) called? Tuaricks. And the western by a mixed race of? Moors and Arabs.

NIGRITIA OR SOUDAN.—That vast portion of the African Continent immediately to the S. of the Sahara, is called? Nigritia or Soudan *i.e.*, Negro-Land, the Country of the Blacks). And consists of? Maritime and Inland Nigritia. The principal subdivisions of Maritime Nigritia are? Senegambia, comprehending Sierra Leóne, watered by the Rivers Senegal, Gambia, and Rio Grande; and Upper Guinea, comprehending the Grain Coast, Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Slave Coast, Benin, and Biafra. The principal *settlements* in Senegambia are? Fort St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal, belonging to the French; and Bathurst, at the mouth of the Gambia, and Freetown, at *the mouth of the* Rokelle, the capital of Sierra Leone, be-

longing to the British. The principal *settlements* in Upper Guinea are ? Cape Coast Castle, on the Gold Coast, belonging to the British; and Monrovia, at the mouth of the Mesura'do, on the Grain Coast, the capital of the American colony of Liberia (extending from the Mesurado to Cape Palmas). Inland from Gold Coast and Slave Coast are the two important towns ? Coomassie and Abo'mey. The capitals respectively of ? Ashantee and Daho'mey. Inland Nigritia extends ? From Senegambia, in the W., to Darfûr, in the E.; and from the Sahara, in the N., to Upper Guinea in the S. From which it is separated by ? The Kong Mountains. And these, again, are said to be connected by the Gebel-el-Kumri, or Mountains of the Moon, with ? The Donga Mountains, to the S. of Darfûr. The western part of inland Nigritia is traversed by ? The Niger or Quorra. Called in the upper part of its course ? The Joliba. Which, rising in the mountains inland from Sierra Leone, flows first towards ? The N.E. Then turns to ? The S.E. and S. And at last falls by numerous mouths into the Gulf of Guinea, between ? The Bights of Benin and Biaf'ra. The great lake situated about midway between the Quorra and Darfûr ? Lake Tchad. Timbuctoo, long the reputed capital of Central Africa, is situated ? Near the northernmost bend of the Niger (to the S.W. of which is the expansion of the river called Lake Dibbie). The condition and extent of the numerous petty kingdoms of inland Nigritia are, as yet, but ? Very imperfectly ascertained.

SOUTH-WESTERN AFRICA, OR LOWER GUINEA.—South-western Africa or Lower Guinea extends from ? Cape Lopez to Cape Negro. And comprehends ? Loango, Congo, Angóla, and Benguela (-gwā). The principal rivers being ? The Zaire or Congo, and the Coanza. The principal European Settlement ? St. Paul de Loando, belonging to the Portuguese.

SOUTH-EASTERN AFRICA.—The dominion of the maritime portion of South-eastern Africa from Cape Gardafui (fwē), to Cape Delga'do (lat. 10 degs. 40 mins. S.), is claimed by ? The Imaum of Muscat. The seat of whose

African government is ? The island Zanzibar, about 15 miles from the mainland, towards the S. of his coast line. And, similarly, from Cape Delga'do to Delago'a Bay (lat. 26 degs. S.) is claimed by ? The Portuguese. The great river that flows into the Channel of Mozambique, about the centre of *their* coast line ? The Zambezi (bā). The capital of the Portuguese possessions in that quarter ? Mozambique, on a small island, in an inlet of the sea, about midway between the mouth of the Zambezi and Cape Delgado. The interior of Africa, from Cape Colony in the S., to Nigritia and Abyssinia in the N., has only recently begun to be ? Vigorously explored.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.—The principal African islands are ? The Made'iras (belonging to Portugal ;—principal island Madeira ; chief town Funchal—fûn'-tshal), W. from Morocco; the Canaries (belonging to Spain ; the principal island Teneriffe ; chief town Santa Cruz), S. from Madeira ; the Cape Verde Islands (belonging to Portugal ; principal island Santiago ; chief town Porto Praya), W. from Senegambia ; Fernando Po, in the Bight of Biafra ; St. Helena (belonging to Britain ; chief town Jamestown), in the Southern Atlantic ; Madagascar (chief town Tananari'vo, —rē), separated from the S.E. of Africa, by the channel of Mozambique ; Reunion (un-nyong, formerly Bourbon—belonging to the French, chief town St. Dennis), and Mauritius or the Isle of France (belonging to Britain ; chief town Port Louis), E. from Madagascar ; and Soco'tra, near Cape Guardafui.

NORTH AMERICA.

GREENLAND.—What and where is Greenland (belonging to Denmark) ? A dreary region of rocks, ice, and snow ; interspersed, towards the S., with small patches of cultivable land ; separated from the N.E. of British America by Baf'fin's Bay and Davis' Straits ; and stretching, indefinitely, northward, towards the Pole.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.—Russian America comprehends ? *The north-westernmost* portion of N. America, W. of 141

degs. W. long. (separated from the easternmost part of Asia by Behring's Straits,—57 m. wide), together with a narrow continuous tract stretching alongst the shores of the Northern Pacific, to the N.W. frontier of British Columbia. The south-western portion of the main body of it forming a peninsula called ? Aliaska. Near the S.W. angle of the boundary line, between British and Russian America, is the noted volcanic mountain ? Mount St. Elias (16,860 ft.) To the S.E. of which, within the Russian territory, is another noted mountain, viz. ? Mount Fairweather (14,930 ft.) The principal settlement in Russian America ? New Archangel, on the W. coast of Sitka Island (200 m.), N.W. from Dixon Sound. The volcanic range of islands, called the Aleutian, belonging to Russia, lies between ? Aliaska and Kamtschatka.

UNITED STATES.—Where are the (at present dis-) United States ? Bounded on the N. by British America ; on the S. by Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico ; on the E. by the Atlantic ; and on the W. by the Pacific. The four great Lakes forming the principal part of the boundary between the United States and Canada ? Lakes Superior (30,000 sq. m.), Huron (25,000 sq. m.), Erie (10,000 sq. m.), and Ontario (7000 sq. m.) The most noted promontories of the United States ? Capes Cod and Hatteras, on the Atlantic ; and Mendocino and Conception, on the Pacific. The principal bays ? The Delaware and Chesapeake, on the Atlantic ; and San Francisco and Monterey (-ré), on the Pacific. The great river of the United States ? The Mississippi, which (issuing from the small lake Itasca, about 170 m. W. from Lake Superior) flows southward into the Gulf of Mexico (after a course of 3000 m.) Its principal tributaries ? The Missouri (which, rising in the Rocky Mountains, after a course of 3100 m., flows into the Mississippi—about 1300 m. from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico), Arkansas, and Red River (Rio Roxo), which flow into it on the W. side ; and the Ohio, which flows into it on the E. side. The principal tributaries of the Missouri ? The Yellowstone, the Platte, and the Kansas, which flow into it on the right. Of the Ohio ? The

Wabash, which flows into it on the right; and the Cumberland and the Tennessee, which flow into it on the left. The principal ranges of mountains in the United States? The Appalachian (tch) or Alleghany Mountains (from 2000 to 3000 feet high, extending in the general direction of S.W. and N.E., from Alabama to the Hudson; nearly parallel to, and at the distance of, from 50 to 200 miles from the Atlantic), in the E.; the Rocky Mountains (from 7000 to 8000 feet high, nearly parallel to, and at the distance of, from 500 to 600 miles from the Pacific, traversing the whole extent of the Union from S. to N.), in the W.; and the Ozark Mountains (from 1500 to 2500 feet high, about 200 miles to the W. of the Mississippi, nearly parallel to the Southern Appalachians, and extending from the Red River to the Missouri), in the middle.—The general aspect of the country? The greater part of it consists of a vast, central, slightly undulating valley (in some places covered with dense forests, and in others spreading out into vast level treeless plains or savannahs, called *Prairies*, which, to the E. of the Mississippi, are in some places swampy, but to the W. of that river, generally possess a dry and sandy soil), extending from the Alleghanies in the E., to the Rocky Mountains in the W.,—to the E. and W. of which, respectively, the country has a general slope towards the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.—The present number of the United States? Thirty-four.

The six North-eastern States, called also New England, are? Maine (State Capital, Augusta), New Hampshire (S. C. Concord), Massachusetts (-tahû'-setts,—S. C. Boston), Rhode Island (S. C. Providence), and Connecticut (S. C. Hartford), maritime; and Vermont (S. C. Montpelier), inland.—The five Middle States are? New York (—the *Empire State*—situated, *chiefly*, to the W. of New England;—S. C. Albany), New Jersey (S. C. Trenton), Del'aware (S. C. Dover), and Maryland (S. C. Annap'olis), maritime; and Pennsylvania (S. C. Harrisburg), inland.—The five Southern States, bordering on the Atlantic, are? Virginia (S. C. Richmond), N. Carolina (S. C. Raleigh,—ral'é), *and S. Carolina* (S. C. Columbia), Georgia (S. C. Milledge-

ville), and Florida (a peninsula between the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, and the south-easternmost State in the Union,—S. C. Tallahass'ee).—The three Southern Maritime States, to the N. of the Gulf of Mexico? Louisiana (S. C. New Orleans), Mississippi (S. C. Jackson), and Alabáma (S. C. Montgomery).—The seven Western States to the E. of the Mississippi? Tennessee (S. C. Nashville), W. from N. Carolina; Kentucky (S. C. Frankfort), N. from Tennessee; and Ohio (S. C. Columbus), India'na (S. C. Indianapolis), and Illinois (ĭl'-e-nois,—S. C. Springfield), to the N. of Kentucky, from which they are separated by the River Ohio; Michigan (S. C. Detroit,—d'trwá), consisting, chiefly, of the peninsulas to the N. and E. of the Lake of the same name (which, 20,000 sq. miles, stretches southward into the U. S. from the W. extremity of Lake Huron); and Wisconsin (S. C. Madison), W. from Michigan.—Where is Kansas (S. C. Lecompton)? Between Missouri and the Rocky Mountains.—The four inland States, immediately to the W. of the Mississippi? Arkansas (S. C. Little Rock), to the N. of Louisiana; Missouri (S. C. Jefferson), to the N. of Arkansas; I-o'-wa (S. C. Iowa), to the N. of Missouri; and Minnesóta (towards the N. of which the Mississippi takes its rise;—S. C. St. Paul), to the N. of Iowa.—Where is Texas (S. C. Austin, on the Rio Colorado)? To the N.W. of the Gulf of Mexico—its coast line extending from the Sabine River (which separates it from Louisiana) to the Rio Grande.—Where is California (S. C. Vallejo,—*ho*)? It comprehends the south-westernmost portion of the United States' Territory, between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific.—And Oregon (S. C. Salem) lies? Between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific. And is bounded on the N. by? The lower course of the Oregon (or Columbia) River.

The *Territories* of the Union, not yet erected into States,—seven in number, are? Washington, in the extreme N. W., between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific; Nebraska, between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri, extending northward from latitude 40 degs. N. to the British frontier; Dacóta, also a frontier territory, between Nebraska and Minnesota; the contiguous terri-

tories Nevada (to the W.) and Utah (to the E.), between the northern part of California and the Rocky Mountains; and the contiguous Territories New Mexico (to the N.) and Arizona (to the S.), E. from the southern part of California (the eastern parts of both of which are traversed throughout by the Rocky Mountains).—The Indian Territory (set apart by Congress for the residence of their native Indian outcasts) embraces? A tract lying to the N.E. of Texas, between the Red River and the S.E. of Kansas.—And the metropolitan *District*, Columbia (100 sq. miles, under the immediate jurisdiction of Congress) is situated? Between Virginia and Maryland.

The most noted rivers of the United States that flow into the Atlantic? The Connecticut, from New England; the Hudson, from New York; the Susquehanna, the Po-to'mac, and the James River—the estuaries of which form the great inlet called Chesapeake Bay; the Roanoke and the Tar, flowing respectively, into Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds; and the Savannah, separating S. Carolina from Georgia. The principal United States rivers that discharge their waters into the Pacific? The Columbia (or Oregon) River, in the N.W. (the right of navigating which is secured to Britain by the Oregon treaty of 1846), forming the boundary between the Washington and Oregon Territories; the Sacramento from the N., and the San Joachim from the S. (of California), which unite and flow into the Bay of San Francisco; and the Rio Colora'do from the N. (separating the S.E. of California from the Territory of New Mexico), and the Rio Gila (*ghē*) from the E. (forming part of the boundary line between the Territory of New Mexico and the Mexican Republic), which unite and flow into the Gulf of California. The Capital of the United States? Washington, on the Potomac, in the district of Columbia. The principal seaports of the United States, on the shores of the Atlantic? Boston (in the St. of Massachusetts, on Massachusetts Bay); New York (St. of New York, at the mouth of the Hudson); Philadelphia (St. of Pennsylvania, at the junction of the *Schuylkil and Delaware*); Baltimore (St. of Maryland, near

the head of Chesapeake Bay); Charlestown (St. of South Carolina), and Savannah. On the Gulf of Mexico? New Orleans (St. of Louisiana, on the Mississippi); and Mo'bile (bēl,—St. of Alabama, on the Mobile). On the Pacific? San Francisco (St. of California), on the bay of the same name. The most noted inland towns? Lowell (St. of Massachusetts), N.W. from Boston; Albany, on the Hudson, and Buffalo, on Lake Erie (both in the St. of New York); Pittsburg (St. of Pennsylvania, on the peninsula formed by the Alleghany and Monongahe'la Rivers, which unite here and form the Ohio); Cincinna'ti (St. of Ohio), and Louisville (St. of Kentucky), on the Ohio; Chicago (St. of Illinois), on the S.W. shore of Lake Michigan; St. Louis (St. of Missouri), and Natch'ez (St. of Mississippi), on the Mississippi; and the Great Salt Lake City (the Metropolis of the Mormons), towards the N.E. of Utah. The principal island belonging to the United States? Long Island, extending E. from New York city, and separated from Connecticut by Long Island Sound.

MEXICO.—Where is the Mexican Republic? S. from the western part of the U. States, between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. Its general aspect? The central part of it, comprising 3-5ths of its whole extent, consists of a vast table-land (called An'-a-wac'), 6000 to 8000 feet high, interrupted, here and there, with insulated peaks, rising from its otherwise generally flat surface. Its chief city? Mexico, the capital, near the Lake Tezcu'co, about midway between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific. Its two most noted seaports? Vera Cruz, on the Gulf of Mexico; and Acapul'co, on the Pacific. A detached peninsular portion of the Mexican Confederation, to the N.W. of its connected territory, is known by the name of? Old or Lower California. Separated from the mainland by? The Gulf of California (700 miles in length). Where is the Gulf of Tehuantepec (wan)? Directly opposite the southernmost bay of the Gulf of Mexico (from the one to the other of which it has been proposed, by means of a canal, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans).

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The southernmost division of the

North American Continent is called? Central America. Its general aspect? The interior consists chiefly of table-land, about 5000 feet above the level of the sea. Its most noted gulfs on the side of the Pacific? The Gulf of Conchagua (or Fonseca), about the middle of the coast line; and the Gulf of Nicoya, towards the S. Its northernmost portion—the peninsula of Yucatan'—is situated? Between the Gulfs of Mexico and Honduras. Its chief towns? Merida, inland; and Campeachy, on the W. coast. Where is Honduras? To the S.E. of the Gulf of Honduras. Chief town? Comayagua (in the heart of the State). Where is the British Settlement of Belize (or British Honduras)? To the S.E. of Yucatan, and to the N.W. of the Gulf of Honduras. Chief town? Belize, towards the N.E., on a river of the same name. The three principal cities of Central America, towards the shores of the Pacific? Guatemala and San Salvador, the capitals of the Republics of the same name; and Leon, the capital of the Republic of Nicaragua. Which contains the great lake? Nicaragua, (140 m. by 40 m.,—by means of which, supplemented by a canal and the river San Juan, it has often been proposed to open up a navigable communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans). Which communicates with the Caribbean Sea by means of? The river San Juan. At the mouth of which is? Greytown. The southernmost State of Central America, extending from sea to sea, is? Costa Rica. Chief town? San Jose' (ho), which lies about midway between its opposite coasts. The easternmost part of Central America, to the N. of the San Juan, is called? Mosquitia (kē) or the Mosquito Territory (under the protection of Great Britain). The so called capital of which is? Blewfields (little more than a collection of huts), in the S.E., at the mouth of the Rio Escon'dido. And the north-easternmost projection of which is called? Cape Gracias a Dios. The Isthmus of Panama (or Darien, —now an independent Republic), between Costa Rica and New Granada, has now a railway communication between? The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Extending *from?* *Aspinwall* (W. from Portobello), on Limon or Navy

Bay, on the N., to the city Panama, on the S. side of the isthmus (which, where narrowest, measures only 28 miles across, in a direct line; but the *direct* distance between the termini of the railway is 38 miles; and the railway itself is nearly 50 miles long).

WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

See *British Dependencies in America, page* 53.

SOUTH AMERICA.

COLUMBIA.—Where is Columbia? The northernmost division of the South American Continent. The general aspect of the country? The Basins of the Orinoco and of the Columbian tributaries of the Amazon consist of plains (*Llanos*) of *awful* extent, of which the vast and profound solitude appears to the eye like a trackless and shoreless ocean; but the western portion of Columbia is traversed by the Andes, which, to the N. of the equator, diverge into three distinct cordille'ras, diminishing in height as they approach the Caribbean Sea. The principal rivers? The Orino'co, with its tributaries the Guavia're', the Meta, and the Apûre', which flows into the Atlantic, in the N.E. (by about 50 channels); the Magdale'na, with its tributary the Cauca, which flows into the Caribbean Sea, in the N.W.; and the Na'po, the Putumayo (mī'), and the Yapu'ra, in the S.W., all tributaries of the Am'azon. The three great divisions of Columbia? The Republics of Venezuela (zwā), in the N.E.; New Grana'da, in the N.W.; and Ec'uador, in the S.W. The most noted cities in Venezuela? Caracc'as, the capital, about 16 m. inland from its seaport La Guayra (gwī), on the N. coast; Cumana', to the E. of La Guayra; and Maracaybo (kī), on the western side of the strait that connects the lake with the Gulf of Maracaybo (a deep inlet of the Caribbean Sea). In New Granada? Santa Fe' de Bogota', the capital, inland (towards the centre, E. of the Magdalena); Cart*h*age'na, on the N.W. coast (S.W. from the mouth of the Magdalena); and Portobello on the N., and Panama' on the S. side of the

isthmus of Panama. In Ecuador? Quito (kē'), the capital, inland, towards the N.W.; and Guayaquil (gwī'-a-kēl), towards the S.W., at the head of the Gulf of Guayaquil.

BRAZIL.—Brazil Comprehends? All the eastern part of South America. Its principal rivers? The Amazon (Mar'anon, Orella'na, or Solimoes, called in the upper part of its course, above its junction with the Ucay'ali, Tungu-ragua, rising amongst the Peruvian Andes, 10 degs. 30 min. S. Lat.), and the Francisco, which flow into the Atlantic; and the united stream of Ar'aguay and Tocan-tins', which flows into the estuary called Para'. Which, with the estuary of the Amazon, forms the large island? Jua'nes, or Marjo. The most noted Brazilian tributaries of the Amazon? The Rio Negro (the upper course of which has, by means of the Cassiquia'ri, a singular navigable communication with the upper course of the Orinoco), from the N.; and the Purus, the Madeira, the Topayos (to-pī'-yos), and the Xingu (shin'-gû), from the S. The general aspect of Brazil? The (*Selvas*, or) *Forest Plains* of the Amazon and its affluents constitute, altogether, the most extensive continuous level expanse on the surface of the *terrestrial* globe; but the S.E. of Brazil consists of a variety of table-land, mountain, and plain—(the elevated ridges having a general direction N. and S., as is indicated by the courses of its principal rivers). The principal cities in Brazil? Rio Jane'iro (or San Sebastian) the capital, Bahi'a (ba'-ē'-a,—or San Salvador), Pernambu'co (Re'cifè or Olinda), and Maran*ham'* (or San Luis, on a small island of the same name),—all on the shores of the Atlantic; and Para, on the Para estuary.

PERU.—Where is Peru? Between Ecuador and Boliv'ia, bounded on the N.E. by Brazil; and on the W. by the Pacific. The general aspect of the country? It consists in the W., of an arid sandy strip of land, 50 m. broad, stretching alongst the shores of the Pacific; and in the E., of extensive plains;—the central region being occupied by the Andes, which are here of great width; and, to-wards the N., consist of four distinct cordilleras, the valleys *between which* are traversed by the three principal rivers

of the country. Namely? The Tungurag'ua, the Huaï'laga (wal-ya'-ga), and the Ucay'ali. The principal cities of Peru? Lima (ē'), the capital, near the W. coast; Callao (cal-ya'-o), the port of Lima; and Cuzco, inland, in the S.

BOLIVIA.—Where is Bolivia or Upper Peru? Between Peru and La Plata, bounded on the E. by Brazil; and on the W. by Peru and the Pacific. The general aspect of the country? The eastern portion of Bolivia is one continued plain; but the centre of the country is overspread with the ramifications of the Andes, which here attain their greatest breadth; and towards the N.W. of Bolivia attain, also, *generally*, their greatest elevation. The two main cordilleras enclosing, towards that quarter, the mountain valley and great lake, called? Titica'ca (the larger portion of which, however, is within the limits of Peru), nearly 13,000 feet above the level of the ocean. Towards which are the lofty peaks? Sora'ta and Illima'ni. And S.E. from which, at a somewhat lower level, is the smaller lake? Uros (or Aullagas). With which it communicates by the river? Desaguadero. The almost barren region between the Andes and the (comparatively short) Bolivian coast line, is known by the name of? The Desert of Ataca'ma. The principal rivers of Bolivia? The Beni and Mamo're' (which, by their junction, form the Madeira), in the N.; and the upper course of the Pilcomayo (mī') in the S. Chief cities? Chuquisa'ca (formerly Ch*a*rcas or La Plata), E. from Lake Uros; but La Paz, towards Lake Titicaca, is the principal commercial city. Potosi (sē',—the loftiest city in the world, 13,330 feet above the level of the sea), the chief city of a district containing what were wont to be the richest silver mines in the world, is situated? About 70 miles to the S.W. of Chuquisaca.

LA PLATA.—Where is La Plata, or the Argentine Confederation? It is bounded on the N. by Bolivia; on the S. by Patagonia, from which it is separated by the Rio Negro; on the W. by Chili (chē'-lē); and on the E. by Par'aguay (-gwī), Brazil, Banda Oriental, and Buenos Ayres (bwānos-īres). The principal river? The broad

estuary called the Rio de la Plata, formed by the junction of the Parana' and Uruguay. The principal tributaries of the Parana? The Paraguay and the Sala'do, both of which flow into it on the right. The chief affluents of the Paraguay? The Pilcomayo and the Verme'jo (-ho), both of which flow into *it* also on the right. The general aspect of the country? The southern parts consist chiefly of vast monotonous *bewildering* plains (*Pampas*), where the traveller has to avail himself of the mariner's compass; and the northern parts are overspread with extensive saline deserts (*Salinas*). The vast desert plain traversed by the Pilcomayo, the Vermejo, and the upper course of the Salado, including a large portion of the S.E. of Bolivia, is known by the name of? El Gran Chaco (*the Great Desert*). To the W. of which, on the top of the widest portion of the Andes (13,000 feet high), is the barren plateau called? The Despoblado (*the Uninhabited Country*). Where is the Rio Dolce? It flows south-eastwards (to the S.W. of the Salado) into the salt lake of Porongos. There are also several other rivers towards the S.W. having the same general direction as the Rio Dolce, but which, like it, are also absorbed by? Salt lakes in the interior (which give to that part of the country the name of Las Salinas). The principal river in the S.? The Colora'do, which flows into the Southern Atlantic, to the N. of Rio Negro. The chief cities of the Confederacy? Corrientes (a short distance), below the junction of the Paraguay with the Parana River; Cordova, S.W. from Lake Porongos; and Mendoza, west by south from Cordova, at the base of the Andes; and (San Miguel del) Tucuman, W. from Corientes, on the Rio Dolce, in a fertile province called "The Garden of the Argentine."

PARAGUAY.—The inland well-wooded, well-watered, and undulating region called Paraguay, lies? To the N.E. of La Plata, between the rivers Paraguay and Parana. Its chief town? Assumption, in the S.W., on the river Paraguay (near its junction with the Pilcomayo).

BANDA ORIENTAL.—Banda Oriental, or Uruguay, a *region of very* diversified surface, lies? To the E. of La

Plata, from which it is separated by the river Uruguay. Chief town? Monte Video, on the N. bank of the Rio de la Plata.

BUENOS AYRES.—Buenos Ayres, for the most part a dead treeless level, lies? To the S.E. of La Plata, and is separated from Banda Oriental by the Rio de la Plata. Its principal city? Buenos Ayres, on the S. bank of the Rio de la Plata estuary.

CHILI.—Where is Chili? In the S.W. of S. America, between La Plata and the Pacific. The general aspect of the country? It consists chiefly of the western declivities of the Andes which, here, form one enormous rocky ridge, 80 miles broad, from 100 to 200 miles distant from the Pacific. The capital of Chili? Santia'go, E. from Valparaiso (1),—its principal seaport—about the centre of its coast line. The two next most important seaports are? Coquim'bo, to the N., on a river of the same name; and Conception, to the S., on the Bio'bio (the principal river of the country). And near the southern extremity of Chili is the (once strongly fortified) harbour of? Valdivia, at the mouth of the Valdivia. The district to the S. of the Biobio is called? Araucania. Inhabited by the Araucanian tribe of Indians (nominally under the sway of the Chilians, but in reality independent), whose chief settlement is? Osorno (inland, in the S.)

PATAGONIA.—Patagonia is? The southernmost division of the South American Continent. The general aspect of the country? It rises in successive bleak and barren terraces, from the Atlantic (in the E.), towards the Andes (in the W.), which here stoop suddenly and precipitously into the Pacific. Their base being skirted by? Numerous high and rocky islands.

ISLANDS.—(Besides Juanes or Marjo—see Brazil) the principal islands accounted South American are? The Galapa'gos, W. from (and belonging to) Ecuador (on the equator); Juan Fernandez, W. from Valparaiso (of which it is a dependency); the numerous islands that lie off the W. coast of Patagonia, of which the chief are Chiloe, Wellington, and Adelaide; the Falkland Islands, E. from

the southernmost part of Patagonia; and the Fuegian (fwā) group, of which the chief are Tierra del Fuego (to the E.), the Land of Desolation (to the N.W.), and Staten Land (to the S.E., separated from the main body of the Archipelago by the Straits of Le Maire), separated from Patagonia by the Straits of Magellan. Cape Horn is (the southernmost projection of) the southernmost island of ? The Fuegian Archipelago.

AUSTRALASIA.

Besides Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, Australasia consists chiefly of (the Islands between the Equator and Southern Tropic; and between 130 degs. and 170 degs. E. Long., of which the chief are) ? Papua or New Guinea, to the N. of Australia, from which it is separated by Torres Strait; the Arroo Isles and Timorlaut, to the S.W., and New Britain, New Ireland, and Solomon's Isles, to the E., of Papua; the Louisiade Archipelago, E. from Torres Strait; the New Hebrides (most noted, Erromango), E. from the northern part of Australia; and New Caledonia, S. by W. from the New Hebrides. The general aspect of these Islands ? Mountainous for the most part, but they have been but little explored.

POLYNESIA.

The numerous islands scattered over the surface of the Pacific, and comprehended chiefly within a belt, extending 30 degs. N. and S. from the Equator, are termed collectively ? Polynesia. Of the Polynesian Isles, the most noted groups to the N. of the Equator, are ? The Ladrones or Marian, and (S. from these) the Caroline (including the Pelew) Isles, E. of the Philippines; and the Sandwich Islands, in 20 degs. N. lat. and 155 degs. W. Long. The principal of the Sandwich group being ? Hawaii′ (wī′-ē) or Owhyhee′. But the chief town, Honolûlû, is situated *in the island* ? Woahoo—to the N.W. of Hawaii′. The

most noted of the Polynesian groups to the S. of the Equator? The Feejee' Isles, to the E. of the New Hebrides; the Friendly or Tonga Isles (chief island, Tonga or Tongataboo) to the S.E., and the Sam'oan or Navigators' Isles to the N.E.—of the Feejees; the Society Isles in about 150 degs. W. long.; and the Marque'sas to the N.E. of the Society Isles. The chief of the Society Islands? Tahi'ti or Otaheite. The capital of which is? Papie'te. Where is Pitcairn's Island? In about 25 degs. S. lat. and 130 degs. W. long. The general aspect of the Polynesian Islands? The Sandwich, Society, and Marquesas Islands, are of volcanic origin—rugged and lofty; but the other groups are almost entirely of coral formation, rising only a few feet above the surface of the sea.

N.B.—In the following Table, Mon. denotes Monarchy; and the subjoined *parenthesis* the designation of the Sovereign; Hindostan comprehends the whole of the Peninsula of Hindostan, together with the British possessions in Further India; Asiatic Russia includes Transcaucasia; the Asiatic Islands comprehend the Sunda chain, Borneo, Celebez, and the Philippine Islands; Mexico includes Yucatan; and Oceanica comprehends both Australasia and Polynesia.

	Countries.	Area in sq. miles.	Approx. Population.	Form of Government.	Prevailing Religion.
Asia.	Asiatic Turkey	500,000	16,000,000	Mon. (Sultan).	Moham.
	Arabia	1,000,000	10,000,000	Various.	Do.
	Persia	500,000	12,000,000	Mon. (Shah).	Do.
	Affghanistan	400,000	6,500,000	Khanats.	Do.
	Hindostan	1,500,000	185,000,000	Dep. of Britain.	Brahminism.
	Further India	750,000	22,000,000	Monarchies.	Buddhism.
	China	1,600,000	360,000,000	Mon. (Emperor).	Do.
	Thibet	700,000	5,000,000	Dep. of China.	Do
	Chinese Tartary	3,000,000	10,000,000	Do.	Do.
	Turkestan	600,000	6,000,000	Khanats.	Moham.
	Asiatic Russia	5,500,000	7,500,000	Dep. of Russia.	Various.
	Japan	250,000	35,000,000	Mon. (Emperor).	Buddhism.
	Asiatic Islands	800,000	20,000,000	Various.	Various.
Africa.	Egypt	150,000	5,000,000	Mon. (Pasha).	Moham.
	Nubia	250,000	500,000	Dep. of Egypt.	Do.
	Abyssinia	250,000	4,000,000	Various.	Christianity.
	Morocco	300,000	8,000,000	Mon. (Sultan).	Moham.
	Algeria	200,000	3,000,000	Dep. of France.	Do.
	Tunis	100,000	2,000,000	Mon. (Bey).	Do.
	Tripoli	250,000	1,500,000	Mon. (Pasha).	Do.
	The Sahara; Nigritia or Soudan; S.W. and S.E. Africa, maritime; still only very partially explored; and the interior parts of Africa, from Cape Colony in the S. to Nigritia and Abyssinia in the N., the exploration of which has only recently been vigorously entered upon, are supposed to contain about	10,000,000	120,000,000	Monarchies.	Fetishism.
	S. Africa	250,000	1,000,000	Dep. of Britain.	Christianity.
	African Islands	250,000	5,000,000	Various.	Various.
N. America.	British America	3,300,000	3,500,000	Dep. of Britain.	Christianity.
	Russian America	500,000	65,000	Dep. of Russia.	Heathenism.
	Danish America	400,000	10,000	Dep. of Denmark	Do.
	United States	3,000,000	32,000,000	Republic.	Christianity.
	Mexican Confederation	700,000	7,500,000	Do.	Do.
	Central America	170,000	2,220,000	Republics.	Do.
	West India Islands	100,000	4,000,000	Various.	Do.
S. America.	Venezuela	400,000	1,600,000	Republic.	Do.
	New Granada	500,000	2,400,000	Do.	Do.
	Ecuador	300,000	1,000,000	Do.	Do.
	Guiana	140,000	240,000	Dependencies.	Do.
	Brazil	3,100,000	8,000,000	Empire.	Do.
	Peru	500,000	2,500,000	Republic.	Do.
	Bolivia	370,000	2,000,000	Do.	Do.
	Chili	140,000	1,600,000	Do.	Do.
	Argentine Confederation	800,000	1,000,000	Do.	Do.
	Paraguay	80,000	800,000	Do.	Do.
	Uruguay	100,000	220,000	Do.	Do.
	Buenos Ayres	100,000	350,000	Do.	Do.
	Patagonia and its Islands	380,000	120,000	Unknown.	Unknown.
	Oceanica	4,000,000	2,500,000	..	Christianity.
		48,180,000	918,625,000		

OUTLINE

OF

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

EUROPA.

HISPANIA *v.* HISPANIÆ.

BOTH Spain and Portugal were anciently included under the general name? Hispania, or, -æ. Originally divided by the Romans into? Hispania Citerior, and Hispania Ulterior. Hispania Ulterior was afterwards divided into? Lusitania and Bœtica. Lusitania corresponding *loosely* to? Modern Portugal. And Bœtica? To Andalusia and Granada. And Hispania Citerior, which comprehended all the rest of the peninsula, was afterwards called? Hispania Tarraconensis. The mountains separating Hispania from Gallia were? The Pyrenæi Montes. The more remarkable promontories of Hispania were? Promontorium Magnum (*the Rock* of *Lisbon*); Promontorium Sacrum (*Cape St. Vincent*); Promontorium Junonis (*Cape Trafalgar*); and Calpe (*Gibraltar*), which, with the promontory Abȳla (*Ceuta*) on the African side of the Fretum Gaditānum, were called the Pillars of Hercules. Principal rivers of Hispania? The Minius, the Durius, the Tagus, the Anas (*Guadiana*), and the Bœtis (*Guadalquivir*), flowing into the Atlantic; and the Ibērus (whence the whole Peninsula was sometimes called Iberia), flowing into the Mediterranean.

The most noted tribes in Hispania Tarraconensis were? The Cantăbri, stretching alongst the Oceanus Cantabricus (*Bay of Biscay*); and the Celtibēri, to the S. of the Iberus. In Lusitania? The Lusitāni. In Bœtica? The Turdetāni. The most noted towns in Hispania Tarraconensis? Barcĭno, Tarrăco, Saguntum (*Murviedro*, a corruption of *muri veteres*), and Nova Carthago, on the shores of the Mediterranean; Numantia, towards the N., near the sources of the Durius, destroyed by Africanus the Younger, B.C. 133; and Cæsar Augusta, on the Iberus, where Augustus settled his veteran battalions after the conclusion of the Cantabrian war. In Lusitania? Olisīpo (*Lisbon*), fabled to have been built by Ulysses. In Bœtica? Hispălis (*Seville*), and Cordŭba, on the Bœtis; and Gades, on the coast.

GALLIA TRANSALPINA.

Gallia Transalpīna was separated from Hispania by? The Pyrenæi Montes. From Germania? By the Rhenus. From Gallia Cisalpina? By the Alpes. And comprehended? Modern France, Switzerland, and the Netherlands. Principal rivers? The Rhodănus, the Garumna, the Liger, the Sequăna, the Scaldis, and the Mosa. Lake? Lacus Lemānus. Mountain? Jura, in the East. Principal subdivisions? Aquitania, between the Liger and the Sequana, the sea coast of which was sometimes called Armorĭca; Gallia Belgica, between the Sequana and the Rhenus; Helvetia, in the E.; and (Gallia Provincia, Provincia, Gallia Braccāta, or), Gallia Narbonensis, in the S.E. Of tribes, the chief in Aquitania was? The Tarbelli. In Gallia Lugdunensis? The Ædui, distinguished for their fidelity to the Romans. In Gallia Belgica? The Nervii. In Gallia Narbonensis? The Allobrŏges. The Batăvi inhabited? An island, formed by two branches of the Rhenus, called Insula Batavorum. Of towns, the most noted in Aquitania? Avarĭcum (*Bourges*), the capital of the Bituriges. In Gallia Lugdunensis? Lugdūnum, whence its name; Bibracte (*Autun*), capital of the Ædui; *Alesia, N. from* Bibracte; and Lutetia (*Paris*). In Gallia

Belgica? Augusta Trevirorum (*Treves*); and Samarobrīva (*Amiens*). In Helvetia? Aventicum. And in Gallia Narbonensis? Narbo, the capital of the province; and Massilia (founded by the Phocæans of Ionia, B.C. 539). The chief city of the Batāvi? Lugdūnum Batavorum (*Leyden*).

BRITANNIA, ETC.

Britannia was separated from the N. of Gallia by? The Oceanus Britannicus. Its principal rivers were? The Tamĕsis (*Thames*), the Sabrīna (*Severn*), the Abus (*Humber*), the Tina (*Tyne*), the Tueda (*Tweed*), the Glota (*Clyde*), the Bodotria (*Forth*), the Taus (*Tay*), and the Deva (*Dee*). Most noted towns? Londinium (*London*), Uxĕla (*Exeter*), Verulamium (*St. Albans*), Eborăcum (*York*), and Luguvallum (*Carlisle*). Most noted tribes? The Trinobantes (*of Middlesex and Essex*); the Icēni (*of Norfolk and Suffolk*, of whom Boadicea was queen); the Silŭres (*of S. Wales*, of whom Caractăcus was king); the Brigantes (*in the N. of England*); and the Caledonii (*in the Highlands of Scotland*). Islands? Vectis (*Wight*), Cassiterides (*Scilly Isles*); the Mona of Tacitus (*Anglesea*); the Mona of Cæsar (*Man*); Ierne, Juverna, or Hibernia (*Ireland*); Ebūdes (*Hebrides*); and Orcădes (*Orkney Islands*). And the remotest land in the N. known to the ancients, supposed to be the Shetland Isles or Iceland, was called? Thule. The three great Roman Walls in Britain? The Rampart of Hadrian, constructed about 120 A.D., extending from Bowness on the Solway Firth, to the N. bank of the Tyne, 3 miles below Newcastle, a distance of 68 miles; the Rampart of Antonīnus, erected about 140 A.D., and extending from Dunglass on the Clyde, to Carriden on the Forth, a distance of 35 miles; and what is generally, but without any adequate authority, called the Wall of Sevērus, of uncertain date, nearly parallel to, and a little way to the N. of, the Rampart of Hadrian.

GERMANIA, ETC.

Germania was bounded? On the W. by the Rhenus; on the N. by the Germanicus Oceanus, Chersonesus Cimbrĭca (*Jutland*), and the Codānus Sinus (*Baltic Sea*); on the E. by the Vistula and the Carpătes Montes; and on the S. by the Danubius or Ister. The principal rivers *within* Germany? The Viădus or Viādrus (*Oder*), the Albis (*Elbe*), and the Visurgis (*Weser*). Where was the Hercynia Silvia (*Hercynian Forest*, of unknown extent towards the N.)? In the S. of Germany, extending, according to Cæsar, from the banks of the Rhine to the borders of Dacia. Germania was inhabited by? A great variety of tribes, who frequently shifted and interchanged their localities. Those of them who founded parmanent kingdoms within the limits of the Roman Empire were? The Gothi, the Vandalii, the Burgundiōnes, the Langobardi, and the Franci, (*i.e., Franks* or *Freemen*), who, however, were not a single people, but a *Confederacy* of German tribes. The Chersonesus Cimbrica was the seat of? The Cimbri and the Teutŏnes. And at the base of the Chersonesus Cimbrica (*in Holstein*), dwelt? The Saxŏnes and Angli—the ancestors of the modern English. The island Heligoland, opposite the mouth of the Elbe, was accounted sacred, and consecrated to the worship of? The Goddess Hertha, or Mother Earth. Norway and Sweden were called? Scania or Scandinavia. And Poland and Russia? Sarmatia. Where was Vindelicia? Between the Ænus and the Danubius. In the S.W. of which was? Lacus Brigantīnus (*Constance*). To the E. of Vindelicia lay? Rhætia (comprehending the eastern cantons of Switzerland and the Tyrol). East from Vindelicia and Rhætia lay? Norĭcum. And east from Noricum lay? Pannonia. South from Pannonia, alongst the eastern shores of the Mare Hadriaticum, lay? Illyricum. The principal divisions of which were? Liburnia, in the North; and Dalmatia, in the South.

MACEDONIA.

Macedonia lay? S.E. from Illyricum, between Thracia (from which it was separated by the Nestus) and the Mare Hadriaticum. Principal gulfs? The Thermaïcus Sinus (*Gulf of Saloniki*), and the Strymonĭcus Sinus (*Gulf of Contessa*); and between these, the two smaller gulfs, Toronaïcus Sinus (*Gulf of Cassandra*), and Singitĭcus Sinus (*Gulf of Monte Santo*). The whole territory between the Thermaic and Strymonic Gulfs was called? Chalcidice. The Southern part of it forming three peninsulas, of which that between the Thermaic and Toronaic Gulfs was called? Pallēne. Between the Toronaic and Singitic? Sithonĭa. And between the Singitic and Strymonic? Acta, or Acte. Near the extremity of which was? Mount Athos. The two principal rivers in Macedonia were? The Axius (*Vardar*), which flows into the Thermaic; and the Strymon, which flows into the Strymonic Gulf. Principal cities? On the Adriatic, Dyrrachium, called also Epidamnus; on the Thermaic Gulf, Pydna, where king Perseus was defeated by Paulus Æmilius, B.C. 168; N. from the Thermaic Gulf, Pella, the birthplace of Philip and Alexander; and N.W. from this, Edessa, the burial-place of the Macedonian kings; at the head of the Thermaic Gulf, Thessalonica; at the head of the Toronaic Gulf, Olynthus, famous in the wars of Philip and the Athenians; near the mouth of the Strymon, Amphipŏlis, an Athenian colony, taken by the Spartans in the time of the Peloponnesian war (on which occasion both Cleon the Athenian, and Brasĭdas the Spartan general, were slain); between the Strymon and the Nestus, Philippi, where Brutus and Cassius were defeated by Anthony and Octavianus, B.C. 42; and on the west side of the Strymonic Gulf, Stagīra, the birthplace of Aristotle (B.C. 384), hence called the Stagyrite.

THRACIA, ETC.

Where is Thracia? Between Macedonia and the Pontus Euxīnus (formerly *Axĕnus*), and separated from

Asia by the Hellespontus, the Propontis, and the Bospŏrus Thracius. Principal river? The Hebrus (*Maritza*). Mountains? Rhodŏpe and Ismărus. Towns? On the Hellespont, Sestos (which, with Abȳdos opposite to it, were the towns of Hero and Leander); N. from Sestos, Ægos Potămos, where Lysander defeated the Athenians in the last year of the Peloponnesian war, B.C. 405; on the Thracian Bosporus, Byzantium (now *Constantinople, Stamboul, or Istamboul*); and on the Hebrus, Adrianopŏlis. The long narrow peninsula bounded on the E. by the Hellespont was called? Chersonesus Thracia. N. of Macedonia and Thracia, between Hæmus and the Danube, was? Mœsia, divided into Mœsia Superior and Mœsia Inferior. Dacia comprehended? All Hungary to the E. of the Tibiscus (*Theiss*), and extended as far as the Tyras (*Dniester*). Between the Tyras and the Tanais (*Don*) lay? The southern part of Samartia Europæa. The principal rivers *within* which were? The Hypănis (*Bog*), and the Borysthĕnes (*Dneiper*). The territory to the E. of the Palus Mæotis (*Sea of Azoph*), and the Tanăis was called? Sarmatia Asiatica. The principal river of which was? The Rha (*Volga*). The Crimea was called? Chersonesus Taurica. And the Straits of Yenkikale? Cimmerius Bosporus.

ITALIA.

Called also? Hesperia, Ausonia, Œnotria, and Saturnia Tellus. Was bounded? On the North by the Alpes; and on the East, South, and West, by the Mediterranean. That part of the Mediterranean which flowed to the E. of Italy was called? Mare Hadriaticum, *v.* Superum. And that part of it which washed the W. coast? Mare Tyrrhenum, *v.* Inferum. Of the Alps which enclose Italy on the N., the principal ranges were? The Alpes Maritĭmæ, Alpes Cottiæ, Alpes Graiæ, Alpes Penīnnæ, *v.* Summæ, Alpes Rhæticæ, Alpes Norĭcæ, and the Alpes Juliæ, *v.* Carnĭcæ. What is the general direction of the mountain range called Mons Apenninus? It runs eastward from the *Alpes Maritimæ, skirting* the Ligusticus Sinus, and then

stretches southward throughout the whole extent of the peninsula.

GALLIA CISALPINA (*Northern Italy*).—The five great lakes in the N. of Italy? Verbānus (*Maggiore*), Ceresius (*Lugano*), Larius (*Como*), Sevīnus (*Iseo*), and Benācus (*Garda*). The principal river in the N. of Italy? The Padus (the poetical name of which is Eridănus). The principal tributaries that flow into it on the N. side? The Ticīnus, from Lacus Verbanus, near which Hannibal first defeated the Romans, B.C. 218; the Addua, from Lacus Larius; the Ollius, from Lacus Sevinus; and the Mincius, from Lacus Benacus. The principal subdivisions of Northern Italy were? Venetia, in the N.E.; Liguria, in the S.W.; and all the rest of it was known by the name of Gallia Cisalpīna, *v.* Togāta. The principal river in Venetia? The Athĕsis. The most noted cities in Venetia? Verona, on the Athesis, the birthplace of Catullus; Patavium, the birthplace of Livy; Aquileia, destroyed after an obstinate siege by Attila, king of the Huns, A.D. 452; and Tergeste, the modern Trieste. The principal river in Liguria? The Tanărus. The principal town? Genua, at the head of the Ligustĭcus Sinus. The principal subdivisions of Gallia Cisalpina, *v.* Togata? Gallia Transpadāna, and Gallĭa Cispadāna. The principal cities in Gallia Transpadana? Augusta Taurinorum, the capital of the Taurini, taken and plundered by Hannibal in his descent into Italy; Augusta Prætoria, the capital of the Salassi: Vercellæ, the capital of the Libўci; Mediolānum, the capital of the Insŭbres; Comum, the capital of the Orobii; Brixia, the capital of the Cenomāni; and Mantua, on the Mincius, the birthplace of Virgil. The most noted rivers in Gallia Cispadana? The Trebia, at the mouth of which, Hannibal a second time defeated the Romans, B.C. 218; and the Rhenus (*Reno*), on an islet of which, about two miles from Bononia, Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus, met and concocted the Second Triumvirate. Cities? Placentia, Parma, Mutĭna, Bononia (formerly Felsĭna), and Ravenna.

ETRURIA.—Etruria was bounded? On the E. and S.E. by the Tiber, which separated it from Umbria, Sabīnum,

and Latium; on the N. by Gallia Cisalpina, or Togata, from which it was separated by Mons Apenninus; and on the N.W. by the river Macra, which separated it from Liguria; and on the W. and S.W. by the Mediterranean. The principal river? The Arnus. Seaports? The Port of Luna, at the mouth of the Macra; Populonium, opposite Ilva; and, towards the S., Centum Cellæ, subsequently Portus Trajāni, now *Civita Vecchia*. Inland towns? N. of the Arnus, Pistoria, where Catiline was defeated and slain; on the Arnus, Florentia, the modern Florence, and Pisæ, founded by a colony from Pisa in Elis; towards the W. of Etruria, Volaterræ, the birthplace of Persius; and Vetulonii, whence the Romans are said to have borrowed the dresses and badges of their magistrates,—towards the E., Cortōna, where remains of Pelasgian architecture are still to be seen; Perusia, which defied the power of Hannibal; and Clusium, the capital of king Porsĕna; and towards the S., Tarquinii, the city of Tarquinius Priscus; Falerii, the capital of the Falisci; and Veii, the capital of the Vejentes, which withstood a ten years' siege from the Romans. Lakes? Vulsiniensis, towards the S.; and Thrasymēnus, in the E. of Etruria, on the banks of which, Hannibal a third time defeated the Romans, B.C. 217.

UMBRIA.—Umbria was bounded? On the W. by Etruria; on the E. by Picēnum and the Adriatic; on the S. by Sabinum; and on the N. by Gallia Cisalpina, from which it was separated by the Rubicon. Chief cities? Arimĭnum, in the N., where Cæsar harangued his troops after crossing the Rubicon; and Spoletium, in the S., unsuccessfully attacked by Hannibal after the battle of Thrasymēnus.

PICENUM.—Picenum lay? Between Umbria and Sabinum, on the W.; and the Adriatic, on the E. Principal cities? Ancōna, in the N.E., receiving its name from the elbow-like flexure of the coast on which it is situated; and towards the S., Ascŭlum, the first city that declared against the Romans in the Social war.

SABINUM.—Sabinum lay? N. from Latium, separated

on the W. from Umbria by the Nar, and from Etruria by the Tiber. Most noted city? Cures, the native city of Numa, from which town the Romans are said to have received their name Quirītes. The country of the Frentani lay? N. from Samnium, and N.W. from Apulia. Between the Sabini and Frentani lay? A district inhabited by the Vestīni, the Marrucīni, the Peligni, and the Marsi. The chief city of the Vestini? Amiternum, the birthplace of Sallust, the historian. Of the Marrucini? Teāte. Of the Peligni? Corfinium. Of the Marsi? Marrubium, on the bank of Lake Fucĭnus.

LATIUM.—Where was Latium? Separated from Etruria by the Tiber, and from Campania by the Liris; bounded on the N. by the country of the Sabini, from which it was separated by the Anio; on the W. and S. by the Mediterranean; and on the N.E. by the country of the Marsi. The principal city? Rome—"that City that so long reigned absolute, the Mistress of the World"—on the left bank of the Tiber, about 15 miles from its mouth. The most noted towns on or near the W. coast? Ostia, the port of Rome; Laurentum, the capital of the Latini; and Antium, a city of the Volsci (long formidable enemies to the Romans), celebrated for its temple dedicated to Fortune. The proper territory of the Æqui (famous also for their inveterate hostility to the Romans) lay? Along the upper or Sabine side of the Anio, but they originally had possessions also on the lower or Latian side of it. The principal towns in Latium, on or near the S. coast. Tarracīna, or Anxur, another city of the Volsci; Fundi, in the neighbourhood of which was the *Cæcubus Ager*, producing the famous Cæcuban wine; and Formiæ, in the neighbourhood of which was Cicero's Formian villa, where he was assassinated by the emissaries of Antony, B.C. 43. Towards the N.W. of Latium? Tiber (*Tivoli*), on the Anio, the neighbourhood of which was studded with villas of the Roman nobility; Tuscŭlum, the birthplace of Cato the Censor; and Prænestе, celebrated for its oracle and temple of Fortune. Anagnia, the capital of the Hernĭci, lay? To the S.E. of Prænestе. And Arpinum, the birthplace of

Marius and Cicero, in? The E. of Latium. The Pontine Marshes, notorious, in ancient as well as modern times, for the noxious *malaria* that exhales from them, lay? Towards the Promontory Circeii, the abode of the enchantress Circe. And on the slope of the Alban Hills, S.E. from Rome, lay? Alba Longa, founded by Ascanius, the son of Æneas, and the royal seat of his descendants for nearly 300 years, utterly destroyed by the Romans in the time of Tullus Hostilius.

CAMPANIA.—Campania lay? Between Latium and Lucania—the Liris and the Silărus—and was bounded by Samnium on the E., and by the Mediterranean on the W. Principal river? The Vulturnus. Between the Vulturnus and the Liris, in the neighbourhood of Cales, grew? The vines which produced the famous Massic and Falernian wines. Towns? The capital of Campania, Neapolis, anciently Parthenope, on the Cumanus Sinus; near which were the cities Herculaneum and Pompeii, overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, A.D. 79; N. from Neapolis, near the Vulturnus, Capua, the ancient capital of Campania, where Hannibal wintered after the battle of Cannæ; and Casilinum, which, after a desperate resistance, surrendered to Hannibal; and W. from Neapolis, Cumæ, the residence of the Cumæan Sibyl. The Bay of Naples called? Cumanus Sinus. Was fenced N. and S. by the promontories? Misēnum and Surrentum. Toward which, respectively, lay the cities? Misenum and Surrentum. Off Misenum lay? Ænaria, Inarĭme, or Pithecūsa, the modern Ischia, the marquisate of the celebrated sculptor, Canova. And off Surrentum lay? Capreæ, the modern Capri, chiefly known in history as the retreat of Tiberius, and the scene of his infamous orgies.

SAMNIUM.—Samnium lay? Between Campania and Apulia. Cities? Beneventum, anciently *Maleventum*, from the unhealthiness of its climate; and on the borders of Campania, Caudium, in the neighbourhood of which, in a valley called Furcæ Caudinæ, the Samnites compelled a Roman army to pass under the yoke, B.C. 321.

APULIA.—Apulia was? The south-easternmost division

of ancient Italy, bounded on the W. by Samnium and Lucania. Principal mountain? Gargānus, in the N.E. River? The Aufĭdus (*Ofanto*). Towns? Towards the confines of Lucania, Venusia, the birthplace of Horace, in the neighbourhood of which were Acherontia, Bantia, Mons Vultur, and Fons Bandusiæ, all of which he has immortalized in his odes; on the Aufidus, near the sea, Cannæ, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal, with the loss of 40,000 men, B.C. 216; and further up, Canusium, whither the Romans retreated after the battle of Cannæ; in the S.E., Brundusium, the port where the Romans, bound for Greece, generally embarked; and at the head of the Tarentīnus Sinus, on the Galēsus, Tarentum, founded by Phalantus, the Lacedæmonian, and noted for its wars with Rome, in which it was assisted by Pyrrhus the Epirot. The subdivisions of Apulia were? Apulia Proper, Daunia, Peucetia; and in the heel of "*the boot*," Messapia or Iapygia, comprehending the territories of the Calăbri, the Salentīni, and the Tarentīni. The southernmost point of Apulia was called? Iapygium Promontorium.

LUCANIA.—Lucania lay? Between the Silărus and the Tarentīnus Sinus; bounded on the N. by Apulia, from which it was separated by the Bradănus; on the S. by the country of the Bruttii; and on the W. and S.W. by the Mediterranean. Principal mountain? Alburnus, in the N.W. Rivers? The Casuentus, the Acĭris, and the Sybăris, all of which flow into the Tarentinus Sinus. Cities? Near the mouth of the Bradanus, Metapontum, long the head quarters of Hannibal, and the residence of Pythagoras during the latter years of his life, and where he is supposed to have died B.C. 497; at the mouth of the Aciris, Heraclēa, where the States of Magna Græcia held their assemblies; at the mouth of the Sybaris, Sybaris, proverbial for the effeminacy of its inhabitants, and destroyed at an early period by the people of Crotōna; and near it, Thurii, founded by a colony of Greeks, accompanied by the historian Herodotus, and the orator Lysias; and on the N.W. coast, Posidonia or Pæstum, celebrated for its roses; and Elea, or *Velia*, the city of the Philosopher Zeno Eleates, to

be distinguished from Zeno the Stoick, who was a native of Cyprus.

BRUTTIUM.—Bruttium was? The southernmost subdivision of ancient Italy. Rivers? The Crathis and the Neæthus. Towns? S. of the Neæthus, Crotōna, the school of Pythagoras; and the city of Milo, the most celebrated athlete of antiquity; near Crotona, the Promontorium Lacinium, where was a magnificient temple dedicated to Juno Lacinia, a column of which still remaining has given to the promontory the name of Capo delle Colonne; in the S.E., Locri Epizephyrii, the city of the Locrian lawgiver, Zaleucus; near the southern extremity of the peninsula, Rhegium, the name of which is supposed to allude to the tradition of Sicily having been separated from Italy by an earthquake; and N. from this, the rock Scylla, nearly opposite to the whirlpool Charybdis, on the opposite side of the Sicŭlum Fretum, a dangerous passage for ships, which gave rise to the saying, "*incidit in Scyllam, qui vult vitare Charybdim.*"

GRÆCIA *v.* HELLAS.

Consisted of? Peloponnesus, Græcia Propria (*Northern Greece*), Epirus, and Thessalia. And was bounded by? Macedonia on the N.; by the Mediterranean on the S.; by the Ionium Mare on the W.; and by the Ægeum Mare on the E. Its most noted gulfs were? The Ambracius Sinus (*Arta*), and the Corinthiăcus Sinus (*Lepanto*), on the W.; the Pagasæus Sinus (*Volo*), the Maliăcus Sinus (*Zeitoun*), the Saronĭcus Sinus (*Ægina*), and the Argolicus Sinus (*Napoli*), in the E.; and the Messeniacus Sinus (*Koron*), and the Laconĭcus Sinus (*Kolokythi*), in the S.—The narrow channel between Egripo and the mainland of Northern Greece was called? The Euboïcum Mare. The narrowest part of which was called? The Eurīpus.

THE PELOPONNESUS consisted of? ARGOLIS, LACONIA, MESSENIA, ELIS, ACHAIA, and ARCADIA.——And GRÆCIA PROPRIA consisted of? MEGARIS, ATTICA, BŒOTIA, PHOCIS, *LOCRIS, ÆTOLIA*, ACARNANIA, and DORIS.

ARGOLIS.—Where was Argŏlis? In the E. of the Peloponnesus, around the Argolicus Sinus. Its most noted promontory? Scyllæum (*Skyllo*), in the S.E. The principal river? The Inăchus, which flows into the head of the Argolic Gulf. Cities? Argos, the capital, on the Inachus, sacred to Juno; a few miles to the N.E. of Argos, Mycēnæ, the city of Agamemnon; N. from this Nemēa, where Hercules killed the Nemean lion; S.W. from Argos, the Lake Lerna, the abode of the monstrous hydra; and on the opposite side of the bay, Nauplia, the port of Argos; and near this Tiryns, the birthplace of Hercules, where extensive remains of Cyclopian architecture are still to be seen; E. from Argos, on the shores of the Saronic Gulf, Epidaurus, famous for a temple of Æsculapius; between this and the Scyllæan promontory, Trœzen or Trœzēne, the birthplace of Theseus; and S.W. from Trœzen, Hermione, on the coast, sacred to Ceres and Proserpine, the descent from which to the infernal regions was considered so short, that no money, according to the usual rite of burial, was put into the mouths of their dead, as passage-money for Charon.

LACONIA.—Where was Laconia? The south-easternmost part of Peloponnesus. Principal river? The Eurōtas, which flows into the Laconicus Sinus. Mountain? Taÿgĕtus, in the W. Cities? In the heart of Laconia, Sparta or Lacedæmon, on the Eurotas; S.W. from the mouth of the Eurotas, Gythĭum or Gythīum, the port of Lacedæmon; and nearly opposite to this, Hĕlos, the inhabitants of which were reduced to slavery by the Lacedæmonians, a circumstance generally assigned as the origin of the name Helots, which was given to all the state-slaves of the Spartans. The two promontories forming the southern extremity of Laconia were? Tænărus (*Matapan*), and Maléa or Malēa.

MESSENIA.—Where was Messenia? The south-westernmost part of the Peloponnesus. Principal river? The Pamīsus, which flows into the Messeniăcus Sinus. Mountain? Ithōme, to the W. of the Pamisus, remarkable as a fortress in the long protracted wars between the Messenians and

Spartans. Principal inland city? Messene, at the foot of Mount Ithōme. Seaport? Pylos (*Navarino*), the birthplace of Nestor. Southernmost point of Messenia? Acrītas (*Gallo*).

ELIS.—Where was Elis? In the N.W. of the Peloponnesus. The two principal rivers? The Penēus and the Alphēus. Cities? On the Peneus, Elis; and on the Alpheus, Pisa; near which was the plain of Olympia, remarkable for a temple and statue of Jupiter Olympius, and for being the scene of the Olympic Games—the most ancient and solemn of all the festivals of the Greeks.

ACHAIA.—Where was Achaia? The northernmost subdivision of the Peloponnesus. Principal cities? Corinth, formerly Ephȳre, destroyed by Mummius, the Roman consul, B.C. 146; and Sicȳon, the capital of the most ancient kingdom in Greece, and the native city of Arātus, the hero of the Achæan league.

ARCADIA.—Where was Arcadia? In the heart of the Peloponnesus. Principal mountains? Mænălus, towards the S., and Lycæus, in the S.W., both sacred to Pan; in the N., on the borders of Achaia, Cyllēne, the birthplace of Mercury; and in the N.W., Erymanthus, where Hercules slew the wild boar of Erymanthus. Cities? Towards the E. of Arcadia, Mantinēa, where Epaminondas fell in battle, B.C. 363; and in the S., Megalopolis, the birthplace of Polybius and Philopœmon.

MEGARIS.—Where was Megăris? It was that part of Græcia Propria next to the Isthmus of Corinth. Chief town? Megăra.

ATTICA.—What and where was Attica? A peninsula to the E. of the Saronicus Sinus, forming the south-easternmost portion of Northern Greece. Principal rivers? The Ilissus, and the Cephīsus Minor. Mountains? Mount Hymettus, famous for its honey; Pentelĭcus, famous for its marble quarries; and on the borders of Bœotia, Parnes, famous for its vines. Cities? Athens, the "Eye of Greece," the capital, between the Ilissus and Cephisus, about five *miles distant from its* harbour, the Piræus; and midway

between Athens and Megara lay Eleusis, where the orgies of Ceres, called the Eleusinian mysteries, were celebrated; N. from Athens, Acharnæ, the chief borough of Attica; and in the N.E. of Attica, near the sea, the village of Marathon, where the Athenians and Platæans, under Miltiades, obtained a great victory over the Persians, B.C. 490. Near the northern extremity of Attica was ? Orōpus, which contained the temple and oracle of Amphiarāus. And the southernmost projection of Attica was called ? The Promontory of Sunium, where was a beautful temple of Minerva (hence called *Sunias*), of which some pillars still remaining have given to the promontory the name of Cape *Colonni*.

BŒOTIA.—Bœotia lay ? To the N.W. of Attica. Principal mountains ? Cithæron, on the S.E. frontier, on which the orgies of Bacchus were celebrated; and near the Corinthiăcus Sinus, Helĭcon, a favourite haunt of the Muses. Principal lake ? Lacus Copāis, towards the N.W. Rivers ? The Asōpus, which flows into the Euripus; and the Cephīsus Major, which flows into the Lacus Copāis (but which rises in Doris, and flows through Phocis). Towns ? The capital of Bœotia, Thebæ, to the N. of the Asopus; the city of Œdipus, Epaminondas, and Pindar, founded by Cadmus, and destroyed by Alexander the Great, B.C. 335; —towards Mount Cithæron, Platæa, where the Persians were routed by the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, B.C. 479;—and N.W. from Platæa, Leuctra, where Epaminondas defeated the Spartans, B.C. 371; and at the western extremity of Lacus Copais, Cheronæa, where Philip of Macedon, by his victory over the Athenians and Bœotians, extinguished the liberties of Greece, B.C. 338; and on the Euripus, Aulis, the rendezvous of the Greek fleet, before sailing for Troy.

PHOCIS.—Where was Phocis ? On the W. side of the Sinus Corinthiacus, W. by N. from Bœotia. Principal mountain ? Parnassus, the fabled source of poetic inspiration, and the favourite resort of Apollo and the Muses. City ? Delphi or Pytho (*Castri*), on the southern declivity of Mount Parnassus, famous for its temple and oracle of

Apollo, and the general place of meeting for the Amphictyonic Council.

LOCRIS.—The country of the Locri Ozŏlæ lay? Between Phocis and Ætolia. Most noted town? Naupactus (*Lepanto*), so called because there the Heracleidæ built the galleys that carried them to Peloponnesus. The territories of the Locri Epicnemidii (so called from Mount Cnemis, which separated them from Phocis), and Locri Opuntii (so called from Opus, their chief city), lay? S.E. from the Straits of Thermopylæ, alongst the shores of the Sinus Maliăcus, and the upper part of the Euboïcum Mare (called also Opuntius Sinus).

ÆTOLIA.—Where was Ætolia? Between the Locri Ozolæ on the E., and Acarnania on the W., from which it is separated by the Achelōus (*Aspropotamo*). Most noted river? The Evēnus. Mountain? Aracynthus. City? Calydon (on the Evenus), the city of Meleāger, and of Tydeus and his son Diomēdes.

ACARNANIA.—Where was Acarnania? South from Epirus, between the Achelōus and Ambracius Sinus. Principal city? Actium, on the S. side of the entrance into the Ambracian Gulf, near which Augustus defeated Antony and Cleopatra in a naval engagement, B.C. 31.

DORIS.—What and where was Doris? A mountainous inland district S. from Thessaly; and bounded on the W., S., and E., by Ætolia, Locris, and Phocis. Doris had no *city* of importance, but was principally distinguished by? Its numerous colonies.

EPIRUS.

Where was Epīrus? N. from Acarnania, bounded on the N. by the western part of Macedonia; and on the E. by Thessaly, from which it was separated by the mountain range called Pindus. Principal mountain? The Ceraunii Montes, in the N.W. The most noted river? The Acheron, with its tributary the Cocȳtus. Towns? Ambracia, N. from the Ambracius Sinus (on the Aracthus), the residence *of king Pyrrhus*; and Nicopŏlis, on the N. side of the en-

trance into the Ambracius Sinus, built by Augustus in honour of his victory at Actium ; and Dodona, famous for the oracle of Jupiter, in an oak grove in its neighbourhood.

THESSALIA.

Where was Thessalia ? The north-easternmost part of Northern Greece. Separated from Macedonia by ? The Cambunii Montes (the culminating point of which, towards the E., was Mount Olympus). From Epirus by ? Pindus. From Doris by ? Œta. The narrow pass between which and the sea is called ? The Straits of Thermopylæ. The principal river ? The Peneus, which flows through the vale of Tempe into the Thermaic Gulf. The principal mountains *within* Thessalia ? Pelion and Ossa, on the E. coast. Cities ? Larissa, on the Peneus, the birthplace of Achilles ; and towards the N.W. of the Pagasæus Sinus, Pharsālus, in the neighbourhood of which was the plain of Pharsalia, where Cæsar, by his victory over Pompey, became sole master of the Roman world, B.C. 48.

ASIA.

ASIA MINOR.

Asia Minor was situated ? Between the Pontus Euxīnus (originally Axĕnos—*Black Sea*), and the easternmost part of the Mare Magnum or Mare Internum (*Mediterranean*) ; and separated from Europe by the Bosporus Thracius, the Propontis (towards the W. of which was Proconnēsus, famous for its marble quarries, whence its modern name, *Marmŏra ;* and said formerly to have abounded with deer, whence its more ancient name, *Elaphonnesus*), and the Hellespontus. Asia Minor was divided by the ancients into twelve provinces, viz. ? Nine maritime, and three inland. The three provinces bordering on the Euxinus were ? Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus. On the Ægæum Mare

(*Archipelago*) were? Mysia (including Phrygia Minor), Lydia or Mæonia, and Caria. The three maritime provinces in the S. were? Lycia, Pamphilia (including Pisidia), and Cilicia. The three inland provinces were? Phrygia Major (including Lycaonia), in the W.; Cappadocia, in the E.; and Galatia, to the N. of both. The maritime portion of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Ægæum Mare, was also known by the names of? Troas, in the N.W.; Doris, in the S.W.; and S. and N. from these, respectively, were Æolia and Ionia. The most noted promontories of Asia Minor? At the mouth of the Hellespont, Rhœtēum and Sigēum, containing, respectively, the tombs of Ajax and Achilles; and opposite Samos, Mycăle, where the Persian fleet was destroyed by the Lacedæmonians and Athenians, on the same day that the battle of Platæa was fought. The most noted rivers of Asia Minor, flowing into the Euxinus, were? The Halys (*Kizil Irmak*), and the Sangarius (*Sakaria*). The most noted river of Asia Minor flowing into the Propontis (*Sea of Marmora*)? The Granīcus, where Alexander first encountered and defeated the Persians, B.C. 334. Into the Hellespont? The Scamander or Xanthus (flowing into the sea between the Rhœtean and Sigean Promontories). The most noted rivers of Asia Minor flowing into the Ægeum Mare? The Hermus (*Sarabat*), and the Mæander (*Minder*). In the southern maritime provinces, the two most noted rivers were? The *Lycian* Xanthus, and the Cydnus, in Cilicia. The most noted towns in the northern maritime provinces? Trapezus (*Trebisond*) in Pontus, the first Greek colony which the *Ten Thousand* reached in their famous retreat from Cunaxa; and Sinōpe, in Paphlagonia, the birthplace of Diogenes—both on the Euxinus; and in Bithynia, Nicœa, where the first Christian council for settling the differences of the Church was held, A.D. 325. In Mysia? Cyzĭcus, on an island of the same name (now a peninsula), S.E. from Proconnesus; and Lampsacus, where Priāpus was especially worshipped; Abȳdos, opposite Sestos; and Dardanus, S. from Abydos (giving name to *the fortifications* by which the Hellespont is there de-

fended—whence its modern name, the *Strait of the Dardanelles*), all on the Hellespont; in the Troad, the world-renowned Troja, Ilium, or Ilion, on the Scamander (above its junction with the Simŏis); and Pergămus or Pergamum, in the south of Mysia, on the Caïcus. In Lydia or Mœonia? Smyrna and Ephesus, near the mouths, respectively, of the Meles and the Cayster; and Sardeis (at the foot of Mount Tmolus, on the Pactōlus, a tributary of the Hermus), Thyatira, and Philadelphia, inland. In Caria? Miletus, the birthplace of Thales the philosopher, and Halicarnassus, the birthplace of Herodotus the father of history, on the W. coast. The two most noted cities in the south of Asia Minor? Patăra, in Lycia, a favourite residence of Apollo, near the mouth of the Xanthus; Tarsus, in Cilicia, the birthplace of St. Paul; and on the confines of Syria, Issus, where Alexander a second time defeated Darius, B.C. 333. In Cappadocia? Mazăca (or Cæsarea), at the foot of Mount Argæus. And in Galatia? Ancȳra (*Angora*), to the W. of the Halys. The most noted range of mountains in Asia Minor? Taurus in the S.E.

OTHER COUNTRIES OF ASIA.

COLCHIS, IBERIA, AND ALBANIA lay? Between the Pontus Euxinus, and the Hyrcanum Mare (*Caspian*), to the S. of Sarmatia Asiatica, from which they were separated by Caucasus. And south from these lay? ARMENIA. The principal rivers in these districts were? The Cyrus (*Kour*) and Araxes (*Aras*), which unite and flow into the Caspian. The principal moutain in Armenia was? Ararat. And the chief city of Armenia was? Artaxăta, on the Araxes, east from Mount Ararat. The Arsissa Palus, now lake Van, was situated? Towards the south of Armenia.——— SYRIA (called in Scripture *Aram*, and sometimes confounded with Assyria), was bounded? N. and S. by Taurus and Arabia, and E. and W. by the Euphrates and the eastern-most part of the Mediterranean. Its principal cities were, Antiochia, on the Orontes; Damascus, on the Abăna; Hierosolyma, in the district of Palestina; and eastward in

the Desert, Palmyra or Tadmor (to whose queen, Zenobia, the celebrated Longinus was secretary, when it was) destroyed by Aurelian, A.D. 273; and on the shores of the Mediterranean, Sidonia, and Tyrus, in the district of Phœnicia.———ARABIA, as still, was? The south-westernmost division of Asia. Between? The Arabĭcus Sinus (*Red Sea*), and the Sinus Persĭcus (*Persian Gulf*); and bounded on the S. by the Erythræum Mare (*Arabian Sea*). The three great divisions of Arabia were? Arabia Felix ("*Araby the Blest*"), in the S.W.; Arabia Deserta (*Desert Arabia*), in the E. and middle; and *Arabia Petræa*, (*Stony or Rocky Arabia*), in the N. In the N.W. of Arabia were Mounts? Sinai and Horeb. And at the head of the eastern branch of the Red Sea was? Ezion Geber. The port whence the fleet of Solomon sailed on its voyage to? Ophir—(2 Chron. vii.) It was in Arabia Petræa that the Israelites wandered up and down for 40 years after their deliverance from? Egypt. Some of the more remarkable places in the route of the Israelites were? *Marah* (Ex. xv.)—*Elim* (Ex. xvi.)—*Wilderness of Sin* (Ex. xvi.)—*Rephidim* (Ex. xvii.)—*Massah and Meribah* (Ex. xvii.)—*Wilderness of Sinai* (Ex. xix.)—*Taberah* (Num. xi.)—*Hazeroth* (Num. xii.)—*Kadesh Barnea*, in the *Wilderness of Paran* (Num. xii. etc.)—*Kadesh*, where Miriam died, (Num. xx.)—*Zalmonah* (Num. xxi. and xxxiii.)—and the *Plains of Moab* (Num. xxii. xxv. etc.)———MESOPOTAMIA (in Scripture, *Padan-aram*, now, *Algesīra*), lay? Between the middle courses of the Euphrates and Tigris (*Hiddekel*). Its most noted towns were? Charræ or Harran (Gen. xi. and xxvii.), and Nisĭbis (an important outpost of the Romans), both in the N. of Mesopotamia.———ASSYRIA (*Kurdistan*) lay? E. from Mesoptamia, from which it was separated by the Tigris. Its principal towns were? Nineveh (*Gen. x. Jonah and Nahum*), in the N.; and Ctesĭphon, in the S., both on the Tigris. And near Nineveh was? Guagamēla or Arbēla, where Alexander, by his victory over Darius, put an end to the Persian Monarchy, B.C. 331.———BABYLONIA or CHALDÆA (*Irak Arabi*) lay? S. from Mesopotamia and Assyria, and extended all the

way to the Persian Gulf. Its principal towns were? Babylon, on the Euphrates (taken by Cyrus the Great, B.C. 538); and Seleucia, on the Tigris, opposite Ctesiphon. The plain of Cunaxa, where Cyrus the Younger was defeated and slain by his brother Artaxerxes, B.C. 401, was situated? Above Babylon, to the E. of the Euphrates, but the exact site is not known.——E. from Babylonia lay? SUSIANA. Principal City? Susa (*Shusan, Esther* i., *and Daniel* vii.), the winter residence of the Persian kings, on the Choaspes. And E. from Susiana? PERSIS (*Elam*). Chief City? Persepŏlis. And N. from Susiāna and Persis? MEDIA. Chief City? Ecbatăna (*Hamadan*), the summer residence of the Persian kings. The great lake Marcianus or Spauto (*Urumiyah*), was situated? In the N.W. of Media. And towards the S.E. angle of the Caspian, lay? Hyrcania and Parthia, the original seat of the Parthians. ——To the S.E. of Persis lay? CARMANIA. And between Carmania and the borders of India, to the N. of the Erythræan Sea, lay? GEDROSIA. To the N. of Gedrosia? ARIA. Eastward from Parthia lay? MARGIĀNA and BACTRIANA. Northwards from Bactriana, and separated from it by the Oxus (*Jihoon or Amoo*), lay? SOGDIANA. Bounded on the N. by? The JAXARTES (*Sirr or Sihono*). E. from Sogdiana was the vast country called? SCYTHIA (a name formerly applied to Eastern Dacia, and Southern Sarmatia). Divided by the great mountain range, Imāus, into? Scythia intra Imaum, and Scythia extra Imaum. South from Scythia, and separated from it by Imaus and the Emōdi Montes, lay? INDIA. Divided by its great river, the Ganges, into? India intra Gangem; and India extra Gangem. And in the N.W. of which was its other great river? The Indus. In the remote E. dwelt? The Seres and Sinæ. *Loosely* identified with? The Chinese. The ancient name of Malacca was? AUREA CHERSONESUS. And of Ceylon? TAPROBĂNE.

AFRICA.

ÆGYPTUS.

Ægyptus (*Mizraim*) was situated? In the N.E. of Africa. And anciently divided into? Ægyptus Superior (*Pathros*) or Upper Egypt, and Ægyptus Inferior (*Caphtor*) or Lower Egypt. Ægyptus Superior extended from? Syēne, on the frontiers of Ethiopia, to the Delta. And was divided into? Thebăis (*Upper Egypt or Saïde*), so called from its capital Thebæ (*No.—Diospolis and Hecatompylos*); and Heptanŏmis (*Middle Egypt*), so called from the seven *nomes* or prefectures into which it was divided. Of this district the capital was? Memphis (*Noph*). In the neighbourhood of which were? The Pyramids (opposite Cairo, the modern capital of Egypt). Ægyptus Inferior comprehended? The Delta, and the country on both sides of it, extending alongst the shores of the Mediterranean, east and west; from Rhinocolūra (*El Arish*), to the borders of Libya. The capital of Lower Egypt was? Alexandrīa (on the peninsula between Lake Mareōtis and the sea). Founded by? Alexander the Great, B.C. 332. And the royal residence of his successors, the Ptolemies, for nearly? 300 years. Opposite Alexandria, and connected with it by a causeway, was the island? Pharos. On which stood a celebrated lighthouse, said to have been visible at the distance of? 100 miles. The great river of Egypt? Nilus (*Nile*). Which anciently flowed into the sea by? Seven mouths. The only two of which now open are? The Ostium Bolbitīnum (*Rosetta branch*), and the Ostium Phatnitĭcum (*Damietta branch*). The Ostium Canopĭcum was? The westernmost of the seven mouths. And the Ostium Pelusiăcum? The easternmost. The Ostium Sebennitĭcum flowed into? Lake Butos (*Bourlos*), between the Ostium Bolbitīnum, and the Ostium Phatnitĭcum. And the Ostium Mendesium, and the Ostium Tanitĭcum, into? Lake Tanis (*Menzaleh*), between the *Ostium Phatniticum*, and the Ostium Pelusiacum.

Other Countries of Africa.

To the S. of Ægyptus lay ? Ethiopia (*Cush*, now *Nubia* and *Abyssinia*). The chief city of which was ? Meröe. In the *so called* ? Island Meröe. But in reality a peninsula formed by ? The two eastern branches of the Nile. West from Ægyptus, between Egypt and the Syrtis Major, lay ? Libya. Extending alongst the Mediterranean from ? The confines of Egypt, to the Syrtis Major. And comprehending ? Cyrenaïca in the W., and Marmarĭca in the E. The chief city of Cyrenaica ? Cyrene, the birthplace of Aristippus, Carneădes, and Callimăchus. The nomadic inhabitants of Marmarica were remarkable for their skill in ? Taming serpents. The southern interior parts of Lybia were known by the name of ? The Libyan Desert. In the E. of which was situated ? The Ammonian Oasis (*Siwah*). Containing ? The temple and oracle of Jupiter Ammon. Regio Syrtica or Tripolitana, so called from its three cities, Leptis Magna, Œa (*Tripoli*), and Sabrăta, extended alongst the Mediterranean shore from the Syrtis Major (*Gulf of Sidra*), to the Syrtis Minor (*Gulf of Cabes*). The coast between the two *Syrtes* was inhabited by ? The Lotophăgi. That is ? Eaters of the lotus. A fruit so delicious, that strangers who eat of it ? Forgot their native country.———Africa Propria (*Tunis*) lay ? S.W. from Sicily, between Numidia (*Algeria*) and Tripolitana. Its two great divisions were ? Byzacium in the S., and Zeugitana in the N. Principal river ? The Bagrădas. Cities ? On the N. coast, on the opposite sides of the bay into which the Bagradas flows, Carthago (long the rival of Rome, the destruction of which, by Scipio Africanus the Younger, B.C. 146, put an end to the third Punic war), and Utica ; on the east coast. Hadrumētum ; and in the interior was Zama, where Hannibal was completely defeated by Scipio Africanus, B.C. 202. W. from Africa Propria lay ? Numidia (*Algeria*). The two chief cities of which were ? Hippo Regius, on the coast, near the site of the modern Bona ; and Cirta, inland, the modern Constantīna, the residence of the Numidian kings. The

territory westward from Numidia to the Atlantic, was called? MAURETANIA (*Morocco* and *Fez*). And was divided into the districts of? Mauretania Tingitāna in the W., and Mauretania Cæsariensis in the E. To the S. of Mauretania and Numidia lay? GÆTULIA (*Belad-el-djerid*). Separated from Mauretania and Numidia by? Mount Atlas. And the unexplored interior of Africa towards the S. was called, loosely and indiscriminately? AFRICA, LIBYA, and ÆTHIOPIA.

ISLANDS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Of islands in the Mediterranean, the easternmost was? Cyprus, S. from Cilicia, sacred to Venus. Chief towns? Salamis, in the E., built by Teucer and a colony from the Grecian Salamis; and in the S.W., Paphos, where Venus was especially worshipped. In the N. of the Ægēum Mare were? Thasos, Samothracia, Imbros, and Lemnos. Samothracia remarkable for? The worship of the Dii Cabīri. And Lemnos? The fabled residence of Vulcan. Of the islands on the Asiatic side of the Ægean, the most noted were? Tenĕdos, Lesbos, Chios, Samos, Icaria, Patmos, Cos, and Rhodus. In Lesbos were the towns? Mitylēne and Methymna. Lesbos, too, was the island of? Pittăcus, Alcæus, and Sappho. Samos was sacred to? Juno. And the birthplace of? Pythagoras. The sea to the south of Samos and Icaria was called? Icarium Mare. And so called from? Icarus the son of Dædalus, who was drowned there. It was to Patmos that? St. John was banished (by Domitian). And there, too? He had his vision recorded in the Apocalypse. Cos was the birthplace of? Hippocrates the physician, and Apelles the painter. Rhodus was chiefly famous for? Its colossal statue of the Sun, which bestrode the entrance of the harbour, and was accounted one of the seven wonders of the world.* Between Rhodus and Creta lay? Carpă-

* The other six were—The Sepulchre of Mausōlus, king of Caria; the Palace of Cyrus; the Pyramids of Egypt: the Statue of Jupiter, at Olympia; the Temple of Diana, at Ephesus; and the Walls and Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

thus. Whence the sea between that island and Creta was called? Carpathium Pelăgus. The usual abode of? Shape-changing Proteus. On the W. side of the Ægean, the principal island was? Eubœa. Its chief cities? Chalcis (opposite to Aulis, in Bœotia), and Eretria (S.E. from Chalcis). In the N.E. was the promontory? Artemisium. Off which the Greeks first encountered? The fleet of Xerxes. East from Eubœa was? Scyros, where Achilles spent the earlier years of his life, in concealment, at the court of Lycomēdes. In the S. of the Ægean were? The Cyclades, so called because they were supposed to be grouped in a circle around Delos. The most noted of them were? Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; Cos, the birthplace of Simonides; Paros, which supplied marble for the matchless creations of Phidias and Praxiteles; Antipăros, famous for its stalactitic grotto; and Naxos, sacred to Bacchus, whose (future) wife, Ariadne, was there basely abandoned by Theseus. The numerous islands *scattered* around the Cyclades were called? The Sporădes. To the S. of the Ægean lay? Creta. The most noted mountains of which were? Ida in the centre, and Dicte in the E., in a cave of which Jupiter was brought up by the Corybantes (priests of Cybele). Chief towns? Gnossus, the capital, and Cydonia, famous for its archery, on the N. side of the island; and towards the S., Gortys or Gortȳna, near which was the Dædalæan Labyrinth, where Minos II. confined the Minotaur. An elder Minos, the grandfather of Minos II., and first king of Creta, is said to have been the originator of? Government *according to law.* And for his justice and impartiality to have been constituted? Supreme judge in the infernal regions. His two subordinate assessors being? His countryman Rhadamanthus, and Æăcus of Ægina. The principal islands off the west coast of Greece were? Corcȳra (*Corfu*), called also Drepăne, Scheria, and Phæacia; (Leucas or) Leucadia, from the western promontory of which, Leucāte, Sappho is said to have thrown herself into the sea; Ithăca, the domain of Ulysses; the Echinădes, a rocky group at the mouth of

the Achelŏus ; Cephallenia or Same, over against the entrance into the Corinthiacus Sinus ; Zacynthus, opposite Elis ; S. from Zacynthus, the Strophades, where Calaïs and Zethes *turned* back from the pursuit of the Harpies ; and off Pylos, Sphacteria, where a body of Lacedemonians surrendered themselves to the Athenians, in the seventh year of the Peloponnesian war. Near Cape Malea was ? Cythēra, sacred to Venus. Near which she is said to have sprung from ? The *foam* of the sea. Whence her name ? Aphrodīte. And in the Saronic Gulf were ? Ægina, the dominion of king Æăcus, where money was first coined ; and Salamis (*Koulouri*), in the straits of which the Persian fleet was signally defeated by Themistocles, B.C. 480. Sicilia, called also Sicania ; and from its triangular shape ? Triquĕtra. And from its three promontories ? Trinacria. Is separated from Bruttium by the ? Fretum Siculum. Its three promontories were ? Pelorum, in the N.E. ; Pachȳnum, in the S. ; and Lilybæum, in the N.W. The two principal mountains ? Ætna, formerly, as still, a famous volcano, in the E. ; and Eryx, in the N.W., sacred to Venus. Most noted river ? The Anāpus, in the S.E. Near which was the fountain ? Cyăne. Through which ? Pluto descended with Proserpine into the infernal regions. Towns ? Messāna, on the Siculum Fretum ; and in the S.E., on the N. side of the Anapus, Syracusæ, the city of Theocritus, the Dionysii, and Archimedes—taken by the Roman general Marcellus, B.C. 212, Near which was the fountain ? Arethusa. In the island ? Ortygia. On the S. side of Sicilia was ? Acrăgas or Agrigentum, where Phalăris reigned. On the N. coast, towards the W., lay ? Panormus. And in the centre of the island was ? Enna. The scene of ? The rape of Proserpine. N. from Sicilia lay the ? Insulæ Æoliæ, *v.* Vulcaniæ. The most noted of which were ? Hiĕra or Vulcania, where Vulcan had his workshop ; Lipăra, furnishing the modern name for the group ; and Strongyle (*Stromboli*), the residence of Æolus, king of the winds, which is volcanic, and has for ages been the great lighthouse of the Mediterranean. N.W. from Lilybæum *lay ?* *The Insulæ* Ægātes, where Lutatius Catulus, by his

naval victory over the Carthaginians, put an end to the first Punic war, B.C. 242. And S. from Sicily lay? Melĭta now Malta. N.W. from Sicily lay? Sardinia. Called by the Greeks? Sandaliōtis or Ichnūsa. From its fancied resemblance to? The print of a human foot. Chief cities? Carălis in the S., and Olbia in the N.E. The island is famous for a species of *ranunculus*, which, when eaten, is said to produce? Such convulsive motions in the cheeks and lips as take place during a fit of laughter—hence the phrase, "*risus Sardonicus*." N. from Sardinia, and separated from it by the Fossa, lay? Corsica or Cyrnus. Abounding in? Yew trees, which were supposed to impart a bitter taste to its honey. Chief towns? In the E., Aleria; and in the W., Urcinium, the modern *Ajaccio*, the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte. And between Corsica and Etruria? Ilva, the modern Elba. The temporary residence of? Napoleon, after his abdication in 1814. Off the E. coast of Spain lay? The Baleāres. The inhabitants of which were? Dexterous slingers.

Topography of Rome.

The capital of the Roman Empire was founded by Romulus on the Palatine Hill, on the left bank of the Tiber, 753 B.C., and extended itself so rapidly, that in the time of Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome, it had reached the limits which it retained for nearly 800 years. The Wall of Servius included seven hills—viz., the *Capitoline*, the *Palatine*, and the *Aventine*; the *Quirinal*, the *Viminal*, the *Esquiline*, and the *Cœlian*. The Tiber, about 18 miles above its mouth, bends suddenly westwards; and, in sweeping back to its former direction of S. by W., encloses, to a considerable extent, a spacious meadow, which constituted the famous *Campus Martius* of the Romans. The southern part of the Campus Martius was known by the name of the *Prata Flaminia*. The Quirinal hill, *Collis Quirinalis*, so called from a temple of Romulus (Quirinus, after he was deified) which stood upon it, lay to the E. of the Campus Martius. The Viminal hill, Collis Viminalis,

from *vimen*, a twig or osier, so called from the thickets of osiers which grew upon it, lay to the E. of the Quirinal. The Esquiline hill, or Esquiliæ, *Mons Esquilinus* (adj. Esquiliarius *v.* Esquilinus), so called from the oak groves, *æsculeta*, which grew upon it, lay to the S.E. of the Viminal. The Capitoline hill, *Mons Capitolinus*, or simply *Capitolium*, so named from one Tolus, whose head was found there, when the foundations of the temple which crowned it (*Capitolium*—founded by Tarquinius Priscus) were being dug; called also *Mons Tarpeius* or *Saturnius*, from a town called *Tarpe* or *Saturnia*, which stood on it before the Romans were a people at all, lay to the S.E. of the Campus Martius, between the Quirinal and the Tiber. *Capitolium* was sometimes put for the mountain on which the temple stood, and sometimes for the temple itself. The edifice called the Capitol consisted of a triple temple, dedicated to *Jupiter*, *Minerva*, and *Juno*. The temple of Jupiter was in the middle, that of Minerva formed the right wing, and that of Juno the left. The Capitol, from being the highest part of the city, and strongly fortified, was sometimes called arx. The *Mons Capitolinus* had two summits; that which faced the N. and the Quirinal was, after the building of the Capitol, properly called *Capitolium;* and the name of the ancient town *Tarpe* was preserved only in the phrase *Tarpeius Mons*, *Tarpeia Rupes*, or *Tarpeium Saxum*, the precipice (80 feet in perpendicular height) which looked towards the S. and the Tiber. The Aventine hill, *Mons Aventinus*, so called from an Alban king of that name who was buried on it, which comes almost close to the river, was the south-westernmost of the seven hills of Rome. The narrow strip of land between the Aventine and the river, was the harbour, quay, or wharf (*emporium*), where all the merchandise conveyed by the Tiber was landed. A low ridge between the Palatine and the Esquiline was known by the name of *Velia*. The Palatine hill, *Mons Palatinus*, or simply *Palatium*, so called from Pallantēum (first Pallantium and then Palatium), the native city of Evander, an Arcadian prince who came into Italy and took up his abode upon it,

lay to the S.E. of the Capitoline, and to the N.E. of the Aventine, and contained the palace of Augustus (*domus Palatina*), and the succeeding emperors, hence the word *Palatium* has ever since been applied to the residence of a sovereign. The low lying ground between the Palatine and the river was called the *Velabrum*. The Cælian mount, *Mons Cœlius*, the south-easternmost of the seven hills, to the S. of the Esquilinus, was so called from Cælius Vibenna, a Tuscan leader who came with a body of men to the assistance of the Romans against the Sabines, and got this mount to dwell on. The Janiculum and Mons Vaticanus lay on the Etrurian side of the Tiber, the original communication between which and the city was by the *Pons Sublicius*, probably a little below the island in the Tiber called *Insula Tiberina*. The *Janicularis Mons*, *v. Collis*, was so called from Janus, who is said to have first built on it; and the *Vaticanus* was so called because the Romans got possession of it by expelling the Tuscans from it, according to the counsel of the *vates* or soothsayers. The Mons Vaticanus is now the principal place in modern Rome, containing the Pope's palace and St. Peter's Church. The *Circus Maximus* lay between the Palatine and the Aventine. The *Forum Romanum* extended from the base of the Capitoline, as far as the bottom of the slope of the Velia. The *Comitium* was that part of the Forum next to the Velia. The *Forum* served as a place of general resort for the citizens, was the place where public meetings of every description were held, and was surrounded with spacious porticos, containing the courts of justice, and government offices; and in which, also, the principal merchants and bankers had their places of business. The Forum, in short, was the very *heart* of the legal, political, and commercial life of Rome. The gates of Rome were numerous; but the most noted were the Porta *Carmentalis*, between the Tarpeian rock and the Tiber (so called from Carmenta, the mother of Evander, who had a temple there), through which the Fabii went, and from their fate called *Scelerata*; the Porta *Collina*, at the northern extremity of the city, to which Hannibal rode up, and threw a spear

within the walls; the Porta *Esquilina*, at the Esquiline, without which criminals were punished; the Porta *Capena*, through which the Appian way led to Capua; and the Porta *Triumphalis*, through which those who triumphed entered the city, but of which the position is not certainly known.

TOPOGRAPHY OF ATHENS.

The *citadel* of Athens, the most ancient part of the city, is said to have been founded in the sixteenth century before the Christian era, and was at first called Cecropia, from Cecrops, its founder. Afterwards, when the city had extended itself, it was dedicated to *Athēnē* or *Minerva*, and from her called Athens. The citadel was then called *Acropolis*, or the Upper City, in contradistinction to the part of it which lay around the Acropolis, and was called the Lower City.——Athens lay at a distance of about five miles from the sea, between the Ilissus and Cephīsus, and was called, by way of eminence, *The City*. On the *Acropolis* or *Citadel* (a limestone rock rising abruptly from the plain, with its sides naturally scarped; its greatest length about 1200, and its greatest breadth about 550 feet), stood the temple of Minerva, called the *Parthenon;* the *Erectheium*, or temple of Erectheus, a compound building, dedicated partly to *Neptune*, partly to *Minerva Polias* (*i.e.*, protectress of the city), and partly to *Pandrŏsos*, one of the daughters of Cecrops; the *Propylæa*, or vestibule of the Acropolis; and many other remarkable edifices.—— In the Lower City, W. from the Acropolis, and separated from it by a depression, was the *Areopagus*, or *Hill of Mars*, famous for its venerable council; W. from the Areopagus was the *Pnyx*, where public meetings were held in the more ancient period of the State, and where a *bēma* or pulpit of stone still marks the place from which the assembled multitudes were addressed; N. from the Areopagus was the *Temple of Theseus;* and E. from the temple of Theseus was the *Stoa*, or *portico of Hadrian*. An important division of the city was the *Inner Ceramīcus* (so called

from the potter's art which was first invented there by Chorœbus), of which, however, the precise situation and dimensions cannot be ascertained. In it was the *Agŏra*, or *Forum*, and the *Painted Porch* (stoa), so called from its containing a great variety of pictures by the great Greek masters.—*There* Zeno taught philosophy; and his followers were thence called *Stoicks*, or Philosophers of the Porch. The great Dionysiac theatre, or *Theatre of Bacchus*, the place for dramatic exhibitions, was built on the south-eastern descent of the Acropolis, and in the S.E. of the city stood the magnificent *Temple of Jupiter Olympius*.——Without the walls, on the E. of the city, near the Ilissus, was the *Lyceum* (named after *Apollo Lycius*, or the wolf slayer, to whom it was dedicated as the god of health), the school of Aristotle and the *Peripatetics*, so called because they listened to their master's instructions whilst *walking about* with him. N. from the Lyceum was Cynosarges (a place so named from a white dog which, when a sacrifice was being offered there to Hercules, snatched away part of the victim), where was the school of Antisthenes and the *Cynics*, so called either from *Cynosarges*, or from the snarling humour of their master, Antisthenes. On the N.W. of the city, on the banks of the Cephisus, was the park called Academĭa or Academĭa (so called from an ancient hero named Academus, who presented it to the people of Athens), where Plato taught, and whose school of philosophy was thence called the *Academy;* and after the same fashion the followers of Epicurus, who taught in a delightful garden in Athens, were sometimes called the *Philosophers of the Garden*. The road from Athens to Academĭa was by the gate called *Dipylum*, through the *Outer Cerămĭcus* (of which it formed a part), which contained the tombs of those who had fallen in battle, and were buried at the public expense.——At the distance of about five miles on the Saronic Gulf was the Pĭræus, the principal port of Athens, joined to the city by a long wall, 60 feet high, built by Themistocles; and a little to the eastward were the smaller harbours of Munychia and Phalerum, also connected with the city by another wall, parallel to, and

550 feet distant from, the other. The former was called the Piraic, and the latter the Phaleric wall ; and the entire peribolus of fortifications connecting and surrounding the city and its harbours, must have been about 20 miles in extent.

OF THE

FIGURE, MAGNITUDE, AND MOTIONS

OF THE

EARTH AND MOON,

AND OF THE

SOLAR SYSTEM,

OF WHICH THEY FORM A PART.

It has been already asserted (p. 6) that the figure of the earth which we inhabit is nearly that of? A globe or sphere. How does this appear? The appearance of ships as they approach, or recede from, one another at sea; and, also, as they approach, or recede from, the shore, proves that the surface of the *waters* with which the earth is overlaid is, at least, *convex;* and the circumstance of the world's being circumnavigable—either by an easterly or a westerly route—proves that it is *round*, at least, in the direction of east and west; but the *level* necessary to be observed in making a long canal, which must be taken in the *arc*—not on the *tangent* of a circle; and, above all, the shadow of the earth—always circular—as seen on the surface of the moon in the time of a lunar eclipse, renders the doctrine of the *sphericity* of the terraqueous globe absolutely certain. How is the magnitude of the earth ascertained? To a person on the equator it is obvious that the polar star (the celestial pole) would appear on the (true) horizon; and it is also evident that, if he travelled northwards, that star would appear to ascend in the heavens in the same proportions; so that *his latitude* and *its altitude* would always be the same;—now, if he were to travel due

north till he found that the polar star had increased one degree in altitude, it is evident that he would have moved one degree northwards on the earth's surface :—a degree, thus determined, has been frequently measured, and with unvarying results (in the same latitude—between 69 and 70 English miles) ;—and having thus found the length of a degree of a great circle of the globe, its circumference, diameter, superficies, and solid content, can be easily found. It has been found, however, from actual measurement, that degrees of the meridian are rather greater (*i.e.*, parts of the circumference of a larger circle) towards the poles than near the equator; and from this it follows that? The earth must be somewhat flattened towards the poles (inasmuch as the greater the circle the less is its curvature), and protuberant at the equator.

The earth has two motions, namely ? One round its own axis in a day, producing the vicissitudes of day and night, called its *diurnal motion;* and another round the sun in a year, producing the vicissitudes of the seasons, and called its *annual motion.*

How does it appear that the vicissitudes of day and night are brought about by the diurnal revolution of the earth on its axis ? It is obvious, in order to produce this effect, either that the earth must perform a daily revolution on its axis, towards the east ; or, that all the celestial bodies (compared with the magnitude of which the earth is little more than a point) must (in great or small parallel circles according to their distances from the celestial poles) revolve round the earth in the direction of the west, in the same time :—now, not only is this a supposition altogether at variance with that beautiful simplicity which is found to exist in all the works of the Creator ; but, besides, it is a known principle in the "laws of motion" that if one body revolve round another as its centre, it is necessary that the central body be always in the plane in which the revolving body moves ; therefore, if the sun move round the earth in a day, its diurnal path must always describe a circle which will divide the earth into two equal hemi*spheres, which it* never does but at the time of the equi-

noxes, when the sun rises exactly in the east, and sets exactly in the west; and consequently the sun does *not* move round the earth. How happens it that we are not sensible of the motion resulting from the revolutions of the earth on its axis? Because it takes place *in vacuo*, is perfectly smooth and uniform, because the atmosphere moves along with it; and because, at every point of the earth's surface, all bodies are attracted towards its centre. By that universal attraction (of gravitation) by which? "Every particle of matter in the universe attracts every other particle, with a force directly proportioned to the mass of the attracting particle, and inversely to the square of the distance between them." And this tendency of bodies at the earth's surface to move towards its centre it is that constitutes? Their gravity or weight. Does the central attraction of the earth arise from any attractive power lodged in the centre more than in any other part of the earth? No, but only because a greater mass of matter lies in that direction than in any other. How many degs. per hour is a person on the earth's surface carried along by the earth's diurnal rotation on its axis? The 24th part of 360, *i.e.*, 15 degs. And for every 15 degs. that any place on the earth's surface lies to the east of us, the inhabitants of that place have the sun? An hour before us in the morning. And for every 15 degs. that any place lies to the west of us, the inhabitants of that place have the sun? An hour later than we. St. Petersburgh, 30 degs. to the E. of us, has the sun? Two hours before us. Calcutta, 90 degs. to the E. of us? Six hours earlier. Barbadoes, 60 degs. to the W. of us? Four hours later. And Otaheite, 150 degs. to the W. of us? Ten hours later.

How does it appear that the earth has also an *annual* motion round the sun? Because, if by means of a telescope, the sun's place in the heavens (in relation to a fixed star) be observed at any instant and carefully noted, the next day, at the same hour, he will *appear* to have moved a degree towards the east, and thus, in the course of a year, to have completed a great circle of the heavens; it is clear, therefore, either that the earth moves round the

sun in a year, or, that the sun moves round the earth in the same time. But, if two bodies revolve about each other, they revolve round their common centre of gravity; and, as the sun so greatly exceeds the earth in magnitude, that the common centre of gravity of both is constantly within the body (not very far indeed from the centre) of the sun; the earth, therefore? Revolves round the sun as its centre of motion. How does the earth's annual motion round the sun produce the vicissitudes of the seasons, together with the ever varying changes in the length of the day and night? If the earth's axis were at right angles to the plane of its orbit, the sun's apparent path in the heavens would always be in the plane of the equator, *i.e.* in a great circle of the heavens encompassing the earth, everywhere equidistant from the celestial poles, and there would be no variation in the seasons, and no difference in the length of the day and night; but, as the earth's axis is inclined to the plane of its orbit at an angle of 66½ degs., and is carried round the sun parallel to itself, always directed towards the same vanishing point (the celestial pole) in the sphere of the fixed stars—that is to say, preserves at all times the same *direction* as if the orbitual movement had no existence, it follows that the sun's *apparent* path *declines* to the extent of 23½ degs. from each side of the plane of the equator; and, consequently, the northern hemisphere, to that extent, during one period, and the southern hemisphere during another period of the year, *inclines* to the sun; so that when it is summer in the northern, it is winter in the southern hemisphere, and conversely. How is the motion of the earth in its orbit maintained and regulated? By a nice combination and adjustment of the centripetal and centrifugal forces. What do you understand by the centripetal force (or solar gravitation)? The tendency which the earth has to move towards the centre of the sun. And by the earth's centrifugal force? The projectile (or tangential) force originally impressed upon it by the Creator. Under the joint operation of which *two forces, the* earth, in its annual path round the sun, *realises the two* first of those three remarkable "laws"

which have procured for Kepler who discovered them, the name of "Legislator of the Skies," that is ? "It (the earth) revolves in an elliptical orbit (not differing much from a circle, however), having the sun in one of the *foci*;" while "its *radius vector* (an imaginary straight line from the centre of the sun to the centre of the earth) passes over equal spaces in equal times." From which it follows that the earth must have an *aphelion*, or point in its orbit where ? It is farthest from the sun. And also a *perihelion*, or point in its orbit where ? It is nearest to that luminary. And also, that in that part of its orbit towards its *aphelion*, the earth moves more slowly than when ? In that part of its orbit towards its *perihelion*. And yet in our northern hemisphere it is coldest (in winter) when the earth is nearest the sun, and warmest (in summer) when it is farthest away from it—circumstances which must be ascribed ? Partly to the shorter space of time that the earth continues in the perihelion portion of its orbit; but chiefly to the shorter duration of the day, and the greater obliquity of the sun's rays with respect to the surface of the earth.

What is the first step towards finding the distance of the sun from the earth ? Finding its *parallax*. What do you understand by the parallax of the sun (or of a planet) ? It is the angular difference between the true and apparent position of the sun's centre as it would be seen from the centre, and from the surface, of the earth; or, it is the angle at the centre of the sun subtended by the earth's radius—an angle that vanishes at the zenith; increases as the *zenith distance* increases; becomes greatest at the horizon, and is there called the horizontal parallax; and at indefinitely great distances becomes wholly inappreciable. The sun's horizontal parallax has been found (by nice and often verified calculations, based upon *data*, furnished by minute and accurate observation) to be ? 8·65 secs. Whence his mean distance from the earth is readily found to be about ? 95 millions of miles. His apparent angular diameter (measured by a micrometer), as seen from the earth, is about ? 32 min. 3 secs. Whence we readily ascertain his real diameter to be about ? 882,000

miles. And, from certain spots on his surface, he has been ascertained to perform a revolution on his own axis in about? Twenty-five days.

Next to the sun, the most resplendent and interesting, to us, of all the celestial bodies is? The moon. Which moves round the earth as its centre of motion, in obedience to the same "laws" that maintain and regulate? The motion of the earth round the sun. Her orbit, too, being elliptical with? The earth in one of the foci. And inclined to the plane of the ecliptic at an angle of? 5 degs. 9 mins. Which angle is called? The inclination of the lunar orbit. And the two opposite points in which it intersects the ecliptic are called? Its *nodes*. The *ascending node* being the point where? The moon passes from the southern side of the ecliptic to the northern. And the *descending node*, that where? She passes from the northern side of the ecliptic to the southern. The points of the moon's orbit in which she is nearest to, and farthest from, the earth, are called respectively? Her *perigee* and *apogee*. The time that the moon takes to go through the entire circuit of the heavens from any star, till she comes round to the same star again, is called? A periodical or sidereal month. And consists of about? $27\frac{1}{3}$ days. But the time that elapses between one new moon and another, namely, about? $29\frac{1}{2}$ days. Is called? A synodical month, or lunation. It is called a lunation, because in the course of it? The moon exhibits all her phases. What are the different *phases* or *aspects* that the moon assumes in the course of her revolution round the earth? When the moon is in conjunction with the sun, her dark side is turned towards the earth, and it is then new moon, or change; when the moon is in opposition to the sun, her enlightened hemisphere is towards the earth, and it is then full moon; in her first and third quarters it is half moon; between change and the quadratures she appears horned or crescent-formed; and between the quadratures and full she appears gibbous, *i.e.* convex or protuberant.

The moon's mean horizontal parallax is? 57 mins. 48 secs. Whence her distance from the earth is found to be about? 237,000 miles. Her apparent angular dia-

meter about? 31 mins. 7 secs. Whence her actual diameter must be about? 2160 miles. She revolves on her axis from the sun, to the sun again, in exactly the same time that she takes to? Perform a lunation. And therefore has constantly? The same side turned towards the earth. And as the axis of the moon is almost perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic (the angle being 88 degs. 17 mins.), she has, consequently? Little or no diversity of seasons.

What do you understand by the celestial equator, or equinoctial? The equinoctial is a great circle of the heavens marked out by the indefinite extension of the plane of the terrestrial equator, or, it is the great circle in which the plane of the earth's equator *produced* would cut the heavens. What is the ecliptic? The ecliptic is that great circle of the heavens, in which the sun appears to move, amongst the fixed stars, during the year; or, it is the path through the heavens which the earth would appear to describe, if seen from the sun. And is an exact great circle of the sphere, inclined to the equinoctial at an angle of? $23\frac{1}{2}$ degs. Which angle of inclination is called? The obliquity of the ecliptic. The ecliptic is so called because the eclipses of the sun and moon take place when the moon at the new or full is? In or near this circle. The two opposite points where the ecliptic intersects the equinoctial, are called? The equinoctial points or equinoxes. And are distinguished from each other by the terms? Vernal and autumnal. The vernal being that at which the sun crosses the equinoctial from? S. to N. And the autumnal, when it quits the northern and enters? The southern hemisphere. And when the sun is in these points there is? Equal length of day and night all over the globe. On what two days does this happen? On the 21st March and 23d September. The farthest N. and S. points of the ecliptic are called? The solstices. So called because the sun apparently pauses in his course at? These two points. When does the sun come to the northern solstice? On the 21st June. And then it is? The longest day to the northern, and the shortest day to the

southern hemisphere. When does the sun arrive at the southern solstice? On the 21st December. And then it is? The longest day to the southern, and the shortest day to the northern hemisphere.

What is it that causes an eclipse of the moon? The interposition of the earth between the sun and the moon. Hence an eclipse of the moon can take place only at? Full moon. What is it that causes an eclipse of the sun? The interposition of the moon between the sun and the earth. And hence an eclipse of the sun can take place only at? The time of new moon. Why then is there not an eclipse of the sun every new moon, and of the moon every full moon? This *would* happen if the planes of the moon's orbit and ecliptic coincided; but as the moon's orbit is inclined upwards of five degrees to the ecliptic, at most times of conjunction and opposition she is too far out of the plane of the ecliptic to cause any eclipse.——What is it that produces the tides? The attraction of the moon and sun, but principally of the moon. The parts of the earth directly under the moon, and those parts which are exactly opposite to them, have always high water at? The same time. Because while the moon is attracting and raising up the waters that are under her, the sea which covers the earth, on the sides farthest from the moon, is less strongly attracted than? The land which is under it. And is thus drawn away, as it were, from those waters, and the same result is produced as if? They had risen in tides. Now the earth turns round its axis from the moon to the moon again in about? Twenty-four hours fifty minutes. And therefore we should expect in that time? Two tides of flood, and two of ebb—agreeably to experience.——If the moon was stationary, the same part of our globe would return under it every? Twenty-four hours. But while the earth is turning once upon its axis, the moon moves forward in her orbit about? 13 degs. And hence it takes the earth about fifty minutes more to bring the same meridian? Under or opposite to the moon.—At new and full moon, the attraction of the sun *and moon coincide*, and the tides are, in consequence?

Raised higher. And are called? Spring tides. But when the moon is in her quarters, the attraction of the sun and moon counteract each other, and? Lower tides are produced. Which are called? Neap tides. It is to be observed, however, that the period of high water will not be exactly when the moon is on the meridian, and her action strongest; for the impetus the waters have received, and the continuance of the moon's action, still strong, though decreasing, cause them? To continue rising for some time after. Just as the greatest warmth is not till sometime after? Mid-day and mid-summer. And the greatest cold, till sometime after? Mid-night, and mid-winter.

Astronomers have arranged the heavenly bodies under two divisions, viz.? The fixed stars, and the solar system. The fixed stars are those which do not sensibly change? Their relative positions. The fixed stars include all the stars usually seen in the heavens, except five, viz.? Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, and occasionally a comet. What as to the number of the fixed stars? Those visible to the naked eye do not exceed 3000; but a good telescope directed to any point in the heavens, indifferently, discovers such multitudes of them as to be absolutely innumerable. What as to their nature and quality? They are luminous bodies like our sun, and do not shine by borrowed light like the planets of our system. Their supposed use? They are supposed to be themselves suns, the presiding centres of other systems. And what about their distances? Their distances are not known, but it admits of demonstration that the nearest of them must be more than 200,000 times the radius of the earth's orbit distant from the sun; *i.e.*, more than 200,000 times 95 millions of miles.

What does the solar system embrace? The sun, the planets with their satellites, and the comets. The term planet is derived from a Greek word which signifies? A wanderer. And the planets are so named in contradistinction to the fixed stars which preserve? Their relative

positions unchanged. The word *comet* is derived from a Greek word which signifies? Hair. And comets are so called because of? Their hairy or fleecy appearance. The word *satellite* is derived from a Latin word which signifies? A life-guardsman or attendant. And the satellites are those smaller planets which revolve round several of the larger ones as their centre of motion, in the manner of? Our moon. And they are sometimes termed? Moons or secondary planets. As distinguished from the larger planets, which, having the sun for their centre of motion, are called? Primary planets. How many primary planets are at present known? Eight, viz., Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, * * *, Jupiter, Saturn, Ouranus (Herschel or Georgium Sidus), and Neptune,—besides upwards of 70 recently discovered planets (revolving between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, in paths near to, and crossing, each other, and which have not only their *eccentricities*, but also the inclination of their orbits to that of the ecliptic, much greater than those of the other planets, and) which, from their small size and various anomalies, are called? Asteroids. The primary planets are distinguished into? Superior and inferior (the terms *interior* and *exterior* would be more accurately descriptive). The inferior being those whose distances from the sun are less than that of the earth, viz.? Mercury and Venus. And the others whose distances from the sun are greater than that of the earth, are called? Superior planets. How many known secondary planets are there? Twenty-one. And of these the earth has? One. Jupiter? Four.* Saturn? Eight.† Ouranus? Six. And Neptune? Two. The

* It has been found by repeated experiments, that when the earth is exactly between Jupiter and the Sun, the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites are seen 8½ minutes sooner, and when the earth is in the opposite point of its orbit 8½ minutes later, than the *calculated* time:—hence it is inferred that light passes over a space equal to the diameter of the earth's orbit in about 16½ minutes, *i. e.*, that the velocity of light is about 12 millions of miles per minute.

† Besides being attended by 8 satellites, Saturn is surrounded with two *broad*, flat, thin rings connecting with the planet one with each other, both *lying in one plane*, and separated by a narrow interval from each—the *interval between the* Planet and the interior ring being about 20,000 miles.

path or curve line, in which any of the heavenly bodies moves, is called? Its orbit. From a Latin word which signifies? The track or rut made in the ground by a wheel. The orbits of the planets are? Ellipses. The sun being? In one of the foci. What is an ellipse? A plain figure, bounded by a curve line, which is of such a nature that the sum of two straight lines drawn from two points within it called the *foci*, to any point in the bounding line, is always the same. The word ellipsis or ellipse, from the Greek, simply means? A leaving out. And in the case of the geometrical figure called the ellipse (or oval), it denotes a leaving out of? A portion of the space of the circle. Which in reference to *it* is considered? A perfect figure. The word *focus*, of which *foci* is the plural, is Latin, and commonly means? A hearth or fire-place. In optics, focus is the point where the rays of light meet and are collected, and is so called from? The burning heat produced by their union. But the *general* meaning of focus is, simply? A point of convergence.—In these elliptical orbits, what is the general direction of the motion of the heavenly bodies? From W., by S. to E. And this *direction* of motion holds not only in the motions of the heavenly bodies round the sun, but also in the revolutions which they severally make on? Their own axes. What do you understand by the *periodic time* of a planet? The time it takes to complete one revolution in its orbit. And how is this ascertained? By observation. And having ascertained the periodic times of the planets, and knowing the distance of the earth from the sun, how do you find the distances of the other planets? By the application of Kepler's "Third Law." Which is, that? "The squares of the periodic times of the planets are in the same proportion as the cubes of their mean distances from the sun."

What is the zodiac? A zone or belt of the heavens about 18 degs. wide, extending about 9 degs. N. and 9 degs. S. of the ecliptic. And within the area of this belt are confined the apparent motions of? The Sun, Moon, and all the greater planets. That is to say, the inclina-

tions of the orbits of the greater planets to that of the ecliptic are at so small an angle, that none of them are ever seen? 9 degs. to the N., or 9 degs. to the S. of the ecliptic.——The zodiac, and ecliptic which runs through the middle of it, are divided into twelve equal parts of 30 degs. each, called? The signs of the zodiac. Corresponding to? The twelve months of the year. The name zodiac is derived from the Greek word *zo-on*, which signifies *animal*, and it is so called because the constellations composing the signs of the zodiac are fancifully grouped together, mostly in? Figures of animals. The names of the signs of the zodiac are? Aries, Taurus, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces. In English? The Ram, the Bull, the Twins, the Crab, the Lion, the Virgin, the Balance, the Scorpion, the Archer, the Goat, the Waterman, and the Fishes—expressed in rhyme by Dr. Watts thus—

The *Ram*, the *Bull*, the heavenly *Twins*,
And next the *Crab*, the *Lion* shines,
The *Virgin* and the *Scales*;
The *Scorpion*, *Archer*, and *Sea-Goat*,
The *Man* that holds the *Watering-Pot*,
And *Fish* with glittering tails.

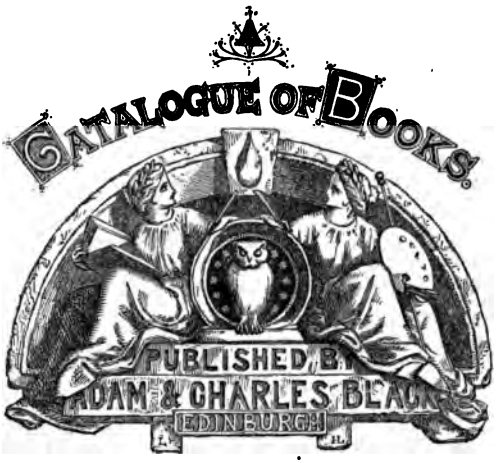
TABULAR VIEW OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Names.	Diameters in Eng. M.	Distance from Sun in Eng. M.	Period. Times in Days.
Mercury	3,140	36,000,000	87·969
Venus	7,700	68,000,000	224·700
Earth	7,912	95,000,000	365·256
Mars	4,100	142,000,000	686·979
The asteroids—already ascertained to be above 70 in number, and all discovered since the commencement of the present century—are supposed to be fragments of a large planet which once occupied their mean position.			
Jupiter.	89,000	485,000,000	4,332·584
Saturn	76,000	890,000,000	10,759·219
Ouranus	35,000	1800,000,000	30,686·820
Neptune	42,000	2898,000,000	60,126·710

What are comets? A vapory kind of planets, of extreme tenuity, which occasionally make their appearance in our part of the solar system, for a short time; and then recede to such distances as to be altogether invisible:—they are supposed to revolve in very eccentric orbits, having the sun in one of the foci:—they appear in all parts of the heavens, move in all directions, and with very different degrees of velocity, and their orbits have every possible degree of inclination to the ecliptic.

In the physical peculiarities of the planets there are two very remarkable features necessarily productive of extraordinary diversity in the provisions by which, if they be, like our earth, inhabited, animal life must there be supported;—these are? The difference in their respective supplies of light and heat from the Sun; and the difference in the intensity of gravity at their several surfaces. Does this diminish the probability of the other planets being inhabited worlds, like this earth of ours? Not in the least;—we know not what compensating provisions may exist on their several surfaces; but we know that the beneficence of the Creator is equal to his power; and we, therefore, conclude that, even as our earth is but an atom in the universe of creation, so we, its inhabitants, form but one of innumerable peoples whom God has created to be the recipients of his bounty and the objects of his love.

FINIS.



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38. South Africa.

AMERICA.

39. North America, with Enlargement of British Columbia.
40. British America and Arctic Regions.
41. Canada East, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, etc.
42. Canada West.
43. United States of America (General Map).
44. The Eastern or Principal States.
45. The Western States (California, Oregon, Utah, etc.)
46. Mexico, Central America, etc.
47. West India Islands.
48. South America.
49. Venezuela, New Granada, Equador, and Peru.
50. Chili—Argentine Republic, and Bolivia.
51. Brazil, Uruguay, and Guayana.

AUSTRALIA AND ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC.

52. Australia.
53. New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia.
54. Polynesia and Pacific Ocean.

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55. The World as known to the Ancients.
56. The Principal Countries of the Ancient World, with the Roman and Persian Empires.

ACCOMPANIED BY A MAP OF VIRGINIA SHEWING THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE UNITED STATES.

EDINBURGH: ADAM AND CHARLES BLACK.